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## PARTY "REVOLT" TALK BRUITED ABOUT FLORIDA

State Politically Dry, So  
Smith Is Meeting Firm  
Opposition

## REPUBLICAN GROUPS ARE NOT ORGANIZED

President Popular and Might  
Win Electoral Vote With  
Strong Campaign

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

MIAMI, Fla.—Chock-a-block with Republicans, Florida has no Republican organization. When its voters are dissatisfied with Democratic nominees or policies they stay away from the polls. Frequently they do so, with the result that the vote of Florida in proportion to its citizens of voting age is lamentably small.

Just at present the political pilgrim in Florida finds it hard to enlist natives in discussion of politics. Another matter is much nearer their hearts.

I think it was John Hay who used to say that the acid test of a cultivated foreigner's tact and savoir-faire was to lead him past that prancing equestrian statue of Andrew Jackson in Lafayette Square, Washington. If he politely averted his gaze and suppressed any ejaculations of horror and disgust at the atrocious spectacle, Hay accepted him as a thorough gentleman.

In much the same way, I think, loyal Floridians today estimate a visitor's gentility according to his tactful avoidance of any reference to the late lamented orgy of real estate speculation. Its material evidences are only too plentiful in empty stores and buildings, and deserted "additions," lavishly provided with sidewalks on which are no pedestrians, and street lights which no longer shine.

### Fast as Teacher

But to the Floridian mind, which is enterprising and not easily depressed, the past is only to be recalled as giving teachings for the future, and the present is the moment for stabilization, recovery and reconstruction.

The State has been fortunate this winter in having a tourist business equal to that of the years prior to the boom. The developers of big agricultural projects have not lost faith, but are going on with their work. The "binder boys" have gone home again, and the great landholders in the State, and a number of real estate operators have turned to the plow and hoe as promising implements with which to recoup their shattered fortunes.

But even under these conditions one can get a political "rise" out of the average man in the street by asking what he thinks of the political outlook.

It is a commonplace of politics to say that in a time of financial depression people clamor for a change at Washington. This is emphatically not the case in Florida. Though they voted against him, two to one, in the last presidential election, the Floridians are quite content with Mr. Coolidge and, under certain conditions, would give him their electoral vote if a Republican organization could be created in season to function effectively.

### Vote Falling Off

Curiously enough, the vote for Cox in 1920 practically equaled the vote for both Davis and Coolidge in 1924. Davis fell more than 30,000 votes short of the Cox vote, and competent observers say that 30,000 more would drop off this year if Governor Smith should be the nominee.

They seem to run politics in a sort of frim-for-all fashion in Florida. As I have said, there is no Republican organization. The delegates to Kan-

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## Anti-War Pact Gains in Favor in Germany and in Great Britain

Sentiment in London and Berlin for Treaty Causes French to Shift Their Viewpoint—Economic Pressure a Factor in Peace

By CARLES FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—Aristide Briand, the Foreign Minister, has been in conversation with Myron T. Herrick, the American Ambassador. It is understood that the Ambassador officially informed the French Minister of the contents of the proposed arbitration between Germany and the United States, Spain and the United States. This is a mere formality, for the French treaty is a model. Still, it is a matter of courtesy to indicate that arbitration arrangements are to be extended to France's neighbors.

"The Economic Age"

At least that assertion is put forward by Le Journal.

On the other hand, the Petit Parisien declares that the American meaning is absolutely to abolish war, not because of a vague idealism but because mankind has reached another stage in its development where the ultima ratio regum cannot be, as in the past, cannons, warships, even airplanes, but where economic and financial weapons intelligently used will be more effective than military arms. That is to say, putting aside the so-called evangelical consideration, it is a simple fact that intelligent men have gone beyond the barbarous methods of the stone or iron age.

This is the economic age. If correction is necessary in international relations, it can be found in the employment of economic pressure. But since it helps to pacify the reluctance of France to accept the Kellogg formula, it makes little sense both in England and in Germany, eager to show their superior pacifism, and unreservedly to accept it. This feeling may well prevail.

### Diplomatic Considerations

Indeed, diplomatic considerations come into play. It is perhaps a pity that the ministers should think about diplomatic scoring in this connection, but since it helps to pacify the reluctance of France to accept the Kellogg formula, it makes little sense both in England and in Germany, eager to show their superior pacifism, and unreservedly to accept it. This feeling may well prevail.

## SEATTLE LOSES WOMAN MAYOR

Mrs. Bertha K. Landes Defeated—Milwaukee Re-elects D. W. Hoan, Socialist

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

A STANDARD type of street sign intended to overcome the "haphazard illegibility" of those used in many cities, is recommended by the Municipal Administration Service, as the result of a survey just completed.

The best street-corner sign, according to the results of the experiments, is one with four-inch gold colored letters on a dull black background. Sign-posts, it was found, are most efficient when set on the outside corner of the curb, with the signs projecting out over the roadway. Two signs on the same post should always be set at different levels, the report declares.

## NEW PACT REPORTED ON BOXER INDEMNITY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PEKING—An agreement is reported to have been made whereby the unified National University at Peking will obtain \$125,000 (silver) each month from the Russian Boxer Indemnity fund, administered by the Sino-Russian Boxer Indemnity Commission.

This agreement renews that made between the nine government universities and the commission in December, 1926, providing that the universities should combine into a single institution and should receive support equal to one-half of the monthly payment of \$250,000 (silver). The new arrangement provides for the payment of this sum for three more years; the money to come from the Chinese maritime customs, upon which all Boxer indemnities are secured.

That action is regretted by others

## BRITISH GUIANA BILL PASSES THIRD READING

Governor, Under Measure,  
Has Overriding Powers in  
South American Country

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The British Guiana bill passed its third reading in the House of Commons this morning, 178 to 70 votes, and is thus assured of becoming law.

The measure gives a new constitution to a rich tropical portion of South America, as big as England, Scotland and Wales, with 300,000 inhabitants, chiefly Negroes and Indians. It abolishes the heretofore existing dual system of government, under which the financial control was divided between the Governor appointed by Britain and the "Combined Court" (Legislature), in which the members elected by a portion of the general community had a majority over nominated representatives and officials.

It also establishes a new Legislature in which the elected members are in a minority and the Governor is given overriding powers.

This has been bitterly opposed by the elected members as a retrograde step, but defended officially on the ground that an impartial commission has found the existing system unworkable and unless the British Government is able to control the Legislature, as in other crown colonies, it is impossible to raise the loans necessary for the development of natural resources.

The Undersecretary for Colonial Affairs, W. G. A. Ormsby-Gore, defending the measure on the occasion of the third reading, repudiated the suggestion by Labor that the changes have been influenced by any financial interests. Mr. Ormsby-Gore added that the powers reserved for the Governor are to make clear on the face of any prospectus issued by the crown agents in the London market for public loans for British Guiana that the Colonial Secretary and the House of Commons have ultimate authority to secure the service of such loans.

NEW YORK (P)—Capt. Walter Hinchliffe's plane Adventure, in which he left Cranwell, Eng., yesterday morning, presumably with Hon. Elsie Mackay as a passenger, for America, was unreported at noon. Thirty hours after the British warplane had left English shores, no ship at sea had reported sighting him, and the big wireless stations along the coast were likewise silent. The last specific news of the plane reported it off the Irish coast yesterday.

His minimum average speed, unless great storms were encountered, was estimated at about 80 miles an hour.

The Adventure, provided it followed the Great Circle course, would have covered 2400 miles by 9:45 a.m.

which would have been in the vicinity of Nova Scotia. The plane was capable of greater speed under favorable conditions.

Experts in New York computed that weather conditions might have slowed progress that the plane would not reach land until early in the afternoon, and after sighting land it would be possible for the plane to continue, without being sighted if it were flying anywhere near its ceiling of 14,000 feet.

The Adventure has enough fuel to last until about 7 o'clock tonight.

The plane has been reported three times, in the early stages of the flight—from Mizen Head, a cape of southern Ireland, from a ship 170 miles off the Irish coast and from an unnamed steamer off Bordeaux.

The latest message was picked up by an amateur radio operator, George W. Dawson of New York. It had been relayed by the French steamer Roussillon which said the unnamed ship reported, "A large plane had overhead and flying west."

Captain Hinchliffe's ship is a stock model Stinson-Detroiter, purchased by his mystery trip to this country last December. It is equipped with a Wright whirlwind motor and has a cruising speed of 105 miles an hour. The gas consumption is 11½ gallons an hour.

London reported the plane carried 450 gallons of gas which would give it a cruising range of over 300 miles, enough to safely carry it to Harbor Grace, N. F., a distance of a little over 2000 miles from the takeoff point, by the Great Circle route, but hardly enough for a flight to New York. The favorable tail winds speeded the nonstop.

All preparations were being made at Mitchel and Curtiss fields, New York, for receiving the plane. Orders were issued to turn on the field lights this afternoon and soldiers at Mitchel Field were being held in readiness to keep the field clear for his arrival.

## Wins Award for Conspicuous Service to Aviation



President Coolidge Has Recently Presented to Charles L. Lawrence, Designer of the Wright Whirlwind Motor, the Collier Trophy for 1927, Awarded by the National Aeronautical Association for the "Greatest Achievement in Aviation in America, the Value of Which Has Been Demonstrated by Actual Use During the Preceding Year." In Picture With Mr. Lawrence Are Mrs. Lawrence, Their Daughters, Emily and Margaret, and Son, Frank.

Transatlantic British Flier Not Heard From

No News Has Been Received From Capt. Hinchliffe Who Left England Yesterday

Designer of Wright Motor Which Made Trips Possible Receives Recognition

NEW HAMPSHIRE BACKS HOOVER FOR NOMINATION

Democratic Delegation Are Pledged to Vote for Smith

Special to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WASHINGTON—Working unseen and unsung, yet sharing in the joy and in the success of the airmen who gained the acclaim of the world, is a man who, from the quiet obscurity of his laboratory, added to the sum of aeronautical achievement which made the year 1927 epochal in the history of aviation.

The man is Charles Lanier Lawrence, pioneer developer of the air-cooled airplane engine which finds its greatest efficiency in the 200-horsepower Wright Whirlwind motor. It was this motor that Colonel Lindbergh used in his solo flight to Paris, and Clarence D. Chamberlin and Charles A. Levine used in their flight from the United States to Germany. Commander Byrd used the Wright Whirlwind in his flight over the North Pole and three of these motors drove the American from Roosevelt Field to France. Lieuts. Lester J. Maitland and Albert F. Hegenberger also had this type of motor in their flight to Honolulu.

In recognition of his achievement, the Collier Trophy for 1927 was awarded to Mr. Lawrence by the National Aeronautical Association. In the language of the deed of gift provided by the will of Robert J. Collier, the award is given for the "greatest achievement in aviation in America, the value of which has been demonstrated by actual use during the preceding year."

During the World War, Mr. Lawrence was assigned to the aircraft engine division where he developed the three-cylinder 60-horse power air-cooled Lawrence motor in a little factory in New York City. The Wright Aeronautical Corporation purchased the motor in 1924 and made Mr. Lawrence vice-president of the concern. He resides at East Islip, L. I.

NEW LINK FORMED WITH ESKIMO RACES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COPENHAGEN—An Eskimo-English dictionary has just been published in Copenhagen with the co-operation of Canadian and Danish scientists.

The interest Denmark has taken in the life and language of the Greenland Eskimos dates back some 300 years. But Knud Rasmussen's successive expeditions to Greenland and the neighboring Arctic regions have evoked a keen interest in these northern tribes in other countries, more especially in the United States and Canada.

CZECHS TO PRESERVE RUTHENIAN CHURCHES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRAGUE—with a view to preserving the finest of the old wooden churches, some of which are in a bad state of repair, while others are being replaced by more modern stone buildings, the Czechoslovak Government has been in touch with the various church authorities during the last few months.

MANCHU BANNERMEN LEFT IN THE LURCH

Military Pensioners Clamor for Overdue Pay

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PEKING—The Manchu bannermen, professional soldiers maintained by the former Manchu dynasty in China, are making frequent demonstrations in Peking to obtain from the Government a portion of the small monthly allowance guaranteed to them at the time the Manchus were overthrown and the Chinese Republic founded.

This allowance is many months in arrears, and has not been paid in full for years. As a result, thousands of bannermen and their families in Peking and elsewhere are dest

## AID OFFERED TO FLOOD AREA BY PRESIDENT

Gov. Young Heads Relief Forces in California—Many Heroic Deeds

**WASHINGTON (AP)**—President Coolidge has telegraphed to Governor Young of California, offering all assistance which the Army or Navy could render in the St. Francis dam disaster.

**By Wire, Correspondent**  
**LOS ANGELES, Calif.—Gov. C. C. Young of California has arrived at Santa Paula to direct relief work in the Santa Clara River Valley, swept by a flood 75 feet deep and two miles wide in places, early March 12, as the result of the giving way of the St. Francis dam built by the Los Angeles Municipal Power Bureau in San Francisquito Canyon.**

With 182 known fatalities and several hundred persons reported missing along the path of the 65-mile-long torrent that swept from the mountains to the sea near Ventura, Governor Young and the Los Angeles Chapter of the American Red Cross have taken charge of the relief work. Many refugees are being cared for in Saugus, Newhall, Fillmore, Santa Paula, Piru and Ventura.

Damage was estimated by real estate appraisers at more than \$10,000,000.

The path of the flood extended from St. Francis dam in San Francisquito canyon about 45 miles north of Los Angeles, almost in a direct westerly line to the sea. The dam, a part of the Los Angeles aqueduct and power system, rose 300 feet from the floor of the canyon.

The dam was 1250 feet wide at the crest and impounded 85,000 acre feet of water or about 12,000,000 gallons. It was composed of about two years ago, a cost of \$1,500,000.

**D. C. McWatters, chairman of the American Red Cross here, ordered relief equipment used in the Santa Barbara earthquake rushed to the flood area. Members of the national guard in Los Angeles were expected to be dispatched with tents, bedding and food for refugees.**

**State Engineer Edward Hyatt Jr.**

### EVENTS TONIGHT

Lecture by Dan McCowan on "Nature's Masterpieces," the Harvard Club of Boston, 8:30.

Meeting Roxbury Historical Society, Roxbury Courthouse, 8.

Annual banquet, Expressmen's League, Parker House, 7.

Meeting Women's Cosmopolitan Club, 45 Beacon Street, 8.

Meeting American Poetry Association, Boston Public Library, 7.

Meeting M. C. A., Huntington Avenue branch; Knickerbocker Social Club, Young Men's Club, 7:30.

Downing Street, 7:30.

Mass meeting, Unitarian Club, talk by Sethrop Stoddard on "Reforming America," Hotel Somerset, dinner, 8:30.

Mass meeting, Park Street Club, entertainment, members' open forum dinner, City Club Cafeteria, 8:30; meeting, 9:30.

Harvard University: Down Institute Lecture, "Choral Music in the Elizabethan Period," Prof. in Division, Sanders Theater, 8:30; lecture in art on Italian Sculpture by Prof. E. D. MacCormac, director and secretary of the division, 10:30; lecture on Lowell and Charles Eliot Norton, professor of poetry, Barnard and the Seventeenth Century, 10:30; lecture on Harvard Mathematical Club, talk by C. V. Lu on "Poincaré's Last Geometrical Dream," Common Room, Conant Hall, 10:30.

Mass meeting, Boston Post Office Clerks Mutual Benefit Association, Elks Hotel, 7:30.

Music, 8:30.

Club Night, Women's Republican Club of Worcester, 8:30; meeting, the political department, talk by Mrs. A. J. George club house, 8.

Annual meeting, Chatham Trail Association, Appalachian Mountain Club, club house, 8; Joy Street, 7:30.

Meeting and discussion by Dr. Charles Tammes, author of "The Discovery of Technology," designers' section, R. M. C. E. Association Rooms, Tremont Temple, 8.

Meeting, Plant Engineers' Club, general discussions, Boston City Club, dinner, 8, meeting, 7:30.

Boston Auto Show, Mechanics Building, 10 a.m. to 10:30 p.m., through March 12.

Ladies' Night, Boston Square and Compass Club, club house, 8.

Meeting, Boston Square and Compass Club, club house, 7:30.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology, "Study of Art," 8:30.

State Conference dinner, Massachusetts Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, Hotel Metrop., 6:30.

Meeting, Boston Textile Association, Hotel Statler, 6.

Annual meeting, YD Club of Boston, Huntington Avenue, 7:30.

Meeting, Boston Post Office Clerks Mutual Benefit Association, Elks Hotel, 7:30.

Music, 8:30.

Mollie Strohl, Theater, 8; the American Opera Company, "The Marriage of Figaro," 8:30; Paul Vellucci, pianist, 8:30.

Salem Hall, V. M. C. A. Building, Tokio String Quartet; Paul Bregor, pianist, 8.

Theater.

Colonial—Harry Lauder, 8:15.

Metrop.—William Fodge, 8:15.

Metrop.—"What Every Woman Knows," 8:15.

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is reported on route to the flood area to launch an official investigation into the disaster.

**NEWHALL, Calif. (AP)**—Fifteen hundred Los Angeles peace officers, ranchers, American Legion members and Valley residents are carrying on rescue work and aiding refugees in the flood-stricken area.

The waters from St. Francis dam flattened scores of homes, ranches, railroad lines, tore out wire systems, gas mains, highways and bridges and caused incalculable loss in silted orange and walnut orchards and other farm lands.

Speculation on the cause of the breaking of the great dam covered a wide variety of theories. The postmistress at Bangs, Mrs. A. K. Munsey, declared that for 10 days ranchers living in the shadow of the dam "talked of nothing else but the dam and the base of the structure."

"Major with movement" that loosened the base of the western buttress, was given as the cause by William Mulholland, chief engineer of the aqueduct system of which the dam was a part, after a preliminary survey.

Refugees told of how houses and cabins were tossed about like logs on the crest of the 75-foot wave, dashed against trees or anything that stood in the way.

The sagas of a dozen heroes were heard, and the greatest of these was Ed Locke, night watchman at the Southern California Edison Company's construction camp in the canyon. He rescued at least 47 men, then was carried away by the torrent.

According to the workmen-refugees he refused to attempt his own escape and dashed from cabin to cabin and tent to tent in the camp, warning the 138 men to flee to higher ground.

A motorcycle officer had done a gasoline Paul Revere through the river district to warn the sleeping inhabitants of the waters which arrived at 2:15 a. m. Tuesday.

**CANADA TO SOUTH AMERICA**

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
**HALIFAX, N. S.—**With the opening of the St. Lawrence navigation this spring, the Canadian Government Merchant Marine will put into service a line of ships to the Atlantic ports of South America, according to arrangements made in Montreal a few days ago by Dr. E. Galloway, assistant vice-president of the Canadian National. The service he said would be operated to such ports in Brazil, Uruguay and the Argentine, as the development of sufficient business warrants.

**NEW CLUB FORMED TO LEND PICTURES**

**Purpose Is to Encourage Appreciation of Art**

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

**SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—**To cultivate an appreciation of color and a true sense of color harmony is one of the aims of the Springfield Art League through the medium of its circulating picture club, the first to be formed in New England.

This is felt to be all the more requisite because of the parts sustained by motion pictures, employing only black and white in their appeal to public interest.

Four grammar schools, a junior high school, college and a boy club are listed among the club members, numbering about 40, all told. A member takes out a picture in the same way he would take out a library book and is privileged to retain it for one month, with the added privilege of renewing it for another month.

**AMICABLE MOVE MADE ON BOUNDARY DISPUTE**

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

**ST. PAUL, Minn.—**Application has been made by residents of Roseau and Kittson counties adjoining the Canadian boundary to have differences arising over proposed damming of the Roseau River re-

## HOUSE CLEANING OF REPUBLICAN PARTY IS ASKED

**Democrat Calls Upon Mr. Coolidge to Aid in Investigation**

**WASHINGTON (AP)**—President Coolidge has been called upon by William A. Oldfield, chairman of the Democratic congressional campaign committee, to bring about a "house cleaning" in the Republican Party because of disclosures before the Senate Teapot Dome Committee.

Mr. Oldfield asserted in a statement that developments had established beyond question that regardless of whether the President himself knew it, certain Cabinet members did know that "at least a part of the loot of the Teapot Dome oil transaction was used to finance the Republican Party."

"Upon President Coolidge, therefore, not only as President but as his party's leader," he went on, "there develops a duty not only to 'clean house' but to restore the restoration of this illicit money to Harry F. Sinclair, but to aid Senator Walsh and his colleagues on the Senate committee in running down all the facts about the scandalous transactions."

"In a speech in February, 1924, the President declared, referring to reports of corruption, that he would not 'shield anyone because I am a Republican.' If he has not done so, members of his Cabinet and the man he selected to manage his campaign had done so."

Mr. Oldfield then reviewed in part the testimony before the Senate Committee concerning the \$260,000 Sinclair bond transaction and declared that it was this and other money was used to clean up the 1924 campaign.

Thus Mr. Coolidge was the direct beneficiary in two respects," he continued. "In 1920 he was the candidate for Vice-President, and in 1924, a result of that election became President. In 1924, financing of his campaign was made possible by the debt eradication in part accomplished by Harry's use of the Sinclair bonds."

**Motorcycle "Feeder" for Air Mail Line**

**Massachusetts Cities to Be Served by Connection at Hartford, Conn.**

**PURPOSE IS TO ENCOURAGE APPRECIATION OF ART**

**HARTFORD, Conn. (AP)**—Thousands of letters have been forwarded to Holyoke, Northampton, Westfield and Springfield, Mass., to be brought to Hartford tomorrow afternoon on the first trip of the motorcycle-air mail courier service. The trip is the first experiment in motorcycle courier service in this country.

The motorcycle will leave Holyoke on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning at 8:30 a. m. following the completion of the transfer from the Connecticut basin of a portion of the waters naturally tributary thereto and their diversion through a tunnel to another watershed.

In the case of the Swift River, it is proposed to construct a storage reservoir, and a very large proportional diversion is requested. The application for the Swift River requires further detailed study.

**Twenty-seven amendments were offered to the Norris bill during the Senate debate.**

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## BUDGET DEBATE IN DOMINION IS BROUGHT TO END

Leader of Opposition and Prime Minister Present Respective Viewpoints

**OFFICIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
OTTAWA—The debate on the budget, which has been in progress since Feb. 26, closed last night after two amendments had been voted down. However, before the main motion could be put the Speaker announced that it was 11 o'clock and under the new rules the House of Commons stood adjourned unless by unanimous consent. Henri Bourassa, independent member of Labelle, alone objected.

The amendment, moved by C. H. Cahan, Conservative, St. Lawrence-St. George, was equivalent to a motion of censure for not affording higher protection to domestic markets, and was lost by 76 to 136, and the sub-amendment, moved by B. W. Fansher, Progressive, Lambton East, regretting the proposed reductions in the income tax and thus "making serious departure from the principle of direct taxation," and in failing to reduce the customs tariff, was defeated by 171 to 20, being supported only by Progressives and Mr. Bourassa.

### Both Leaders Sum Up Debate

The time of the House was entirely taken up with the concluding speeches of R. B. Bennett, leader of the Opposition, and W. L. Mackenzie King, the Prime Minister, who gave a comprehensive survey of the arguments both for and against the budget as advanced by the 119 speakers who preceded them. The former brought out a new point when he advocated the government taking immediate steps toward paying off the national debt by setting aside annually a sinking fund such as they have in Great Britain and other countries.

"Assuming only a 4 per cent rate upon money," said Mr. Bennett, "if we desire to retire the entire \$2,400,000,000 of the national debt of Canada at the end of 45 years, all we would have to set aside each year would be \$10,829,604," and he argued that such an effort to retire the debt would result in greater economy in the public service.

### Would Establish Sinking Fund

He promised that the Conservatives, if entrusted with the government of the country, would not hesitate to establish such a fund. He declared himself as against the retention of an income tax "higher than that of the United States," as opposed to the Sales Tax, and as a firm believer in the turnover tax payable monthly. He objected to the "exaggerated statements" of many Liberals to the effect that the Conservative Party stood for ever higher protection in all directions, explaining that while industry and labor needed protection so that raw material would be manufactured at home such protection should be regulated according to the varied interests.

The Conservatives had opposed the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States in 1911 because, he said, it was not a treaty and "could be terminated by either party at a moment's notice, and if a single item in the treaty were touched the treaty went by the board."

In conclusion he said that the aim of his party was "to make this country no longer dependent on foreigners," referring specifically to trade treaties with France and Australia in which Canada had been "out-generalized."

The Prime Minister went at some



## INDIA REFUSES TO VOTE GRANT

Legislative Assembly Motion Barring Expenses for Commission Is Carried

length into the question of the public debt, saying that it took three years for the present administration to get matters so adjusted as to be able to meet the deficits left by the former Conservative government. Then during the last three years there had been surpluses totaling \$105,000,000, while in refunding various government obligations the Minister of Finance had saved the taxpayers a matter of \$15,000,000, in interest alone.

Since the public debt had been reduced he thought that it had been fair to reduce the income tax. Last year the amount collected from personal incomes was \$18,000,000 and this year it was estimated that it would yield \$19,000,000, while the corporation tax had provided \$20,000,000 last year and would probably provide \$35,000,000 this year.

### Right of Dissolution

With regard to the speech of Miss Agnes McPhail, Progressive member for South East Grey, who advocated that the right of dissolving Parliament should reside in the House of Commons, Mr. King declared that this was a case where the theory was not thoroughly representative of the reality, as the Prime Minister only expressed the will of the Cabinet and the majority of the House at that time. He thought that it was a system of government that had grown up over the centuries had reached a point where it could not be improved by any other form of government. He expressed the opinion that if the smaller groups would co-operate with the Government instead of opposing it, they would go further in attaining their ends.

achieve anything, and all those who really wish something done in the direction of constitutional development should now turn to the constitutional inquiry set up for that purpose.

The debate was cut short by the president who ruled that in view of the earlier decision of the House he would not permit any reference to the larger issues arising from the appointment of the commission. The motion rejecting the grant when put to the vote was carried amidst cheering.

**LITERARY LIGHTS HONORED**  
BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
BOMBAY—Pundit Motilal Nehru's motion in the Indian Legislative Assembly refusing a grant for expenses in connection with the Statutory Commission, was carried by a majority of seven. Mr. Nehru contended that the House having once given a verdict objecting to the commission, it was plainly the duty even of those who were opposed to the boycott of the commission to uphold the dignity of the House by throwing out the demand for expenses. The mover added that the merits of the question had already been discussed and it was not open to it to alter the decision already taken.

James Crerar, Home Member, opposing the motion, observed that it would violate the Constitution to refuse an expenditure for a commission already appointed by the British Parliament. He reminded the House how the all-India party conference, trying for weeks past in Delhi to frame a constitution had failed to

## MR. WALSH HINTS STEWART SOUGHT LEASE ON DOME

Fails to Get Witness to Admit Indiana Man in Deal With Sinclair

WASHINGTON—A new element was injected into the Senate oil investigation with the direct intimation by T. J. Walsh, Senator from Montana, that Robert W. Stewart, chairman of the board of directors of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, had sought the Teapot Dome lease, which Harry F. Sinclair obtained from Albert B. Fall, former Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. Stewart was recently indicted for contempt of the Senate for his refusal to answer questions asked of him by Mr. Walsh concerning the affairs of the Continental Trading Company, involved in the oil lease transactions. In his appearance before the committee, Mr. Stewart denied having attempted obtaining the Teapot Dome property. He declared that he knew nothing about the leasing of the naval oil reserve until the matter was made public in the newspapers.

### Asks Pertinent Question

The charge that Mr. Stewart was interested in the Teapot Dome lease was made by Mr. Walsh in the course of interrogation of A. V. Leonard, Chicago, confidential stenographer to Fred W. Upham, former treasurer of the Republican National Committee. It has been known in confidence for some time that Mr. Walsh had certain information connecting Mr. Stewart with the Teapot Dome transaction.

Did Mr. Upham write letters to former Attorney-General Daugherty and Postmaster General protesting against the leasing of Teapot Dome to Sinclair?" Mr. Walsh asked.

"I don't recall any such letters," Mr. Leonard replied.

"Did Mr. Upham write any letter urging the leasing of Teapot Dome to Stewart?" Mr. Walsh continued.

"I know of no such letter," was the answer.

"Do you know anything about Mr. Stewart's desire to lease Teapot Dome?" Mr. Walsh said.

The witness stated that he had seen Mr. Stewart and Mr. Upham together on various occasions.

Speaking to reporters about the latest development, Mr. Walsh declared, "The committee has information that the correspondence relating to Mr. Stewart and Teapot Dome existed."

### Why Records Disappeared

Mr. Leonard explained that the reason why Mr. Upham destroyed his records and correspondence when he retired as treasurer of the National Republican Committee in 1924 was because he was advised by counsel, "Just who it was I don't remember," that the time limit for retaining such records had expired and he could dispose of them, and also because storage charges were costing him "from \$40 to \$50 a month."

The \$60,000 Sinclair Liberty bonds that Will Hays, former chairman of the National Republican Committee, which attracted wide interest.

## Famous Contralto Finds Budding Diva

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London  
MAJORIE LEIDLER, a little orphan girl who lives in Ashford, Middlesex, was recently given a leading part in an opera performed by the local school choir. The qualities of Marjorie's voice were made known to Mme. Payling, the noted contralto, who gives a free scholarship to promising young singers every year, and she wrote inviting Marjorie to an audition.

Mme. Payling was so impressed with the child's voice that she then awarded her the scholarship. She says: "Marjorie startled every one of us with her marvelous little voice. It is as true as a bell. I was so impressed that I am taking charge of her altogether until her training is finished. In six or seven years' time I hope she will have a marvelous voice."

sent Mr. Upham in 1923 to have sold and the cash credited as contributions coming from different individuals to the party deficit was handled "personally" by Mr. Upham, Mr. Leonard said.

"Apparently this matter was conducted with considerable secrecy if you knew nothing about it," Mr. Walsh said.

"It must have been," Mr. Leonard replied.

Upon the unanimous vote of the committee further inquiries were transferred to Chicago, where a large number of individuals listed as contributors to the deficit will be questioned in connection with the transaction.

Information has already been brought to light through the testimony of James Patten, Chicago grain operator, that he purchased \$25,000 of Liberty bonds from Mr. Upham and the cash listed as a personal contribution from Mr. Patten. The committee proposes ascertaining the total of such operations.

## B. & M. CUTS WAGES 10 CENTS AN HOUR

Notice of a proposed wage reduction of 10 cents an hour, to become effective early in April, has been received by more than 4000 men and women members of the Brotherhood of Railroad and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, who are now employed by the Boston & Maine Railroad.

Notice was also given by the railroad that vacations and holidays with pay would be eliminated. A conference on the subject has been granted employees, to be held on April 3, three days before the proposed change is effective.

## JAFFRAY TO KEEP "FIREFLY"

JAFFRAY, N. H. (CP)—After a two hours' debate the voters of Jaffray in town meeting rejected an offer by Henry Ford to buy the ancient bathtub "Firefly." It was voted to place the old-time piece of fire-fighting apparatus in the care of the Village Improvement Society. It has not been in practical use for more than 50 years.



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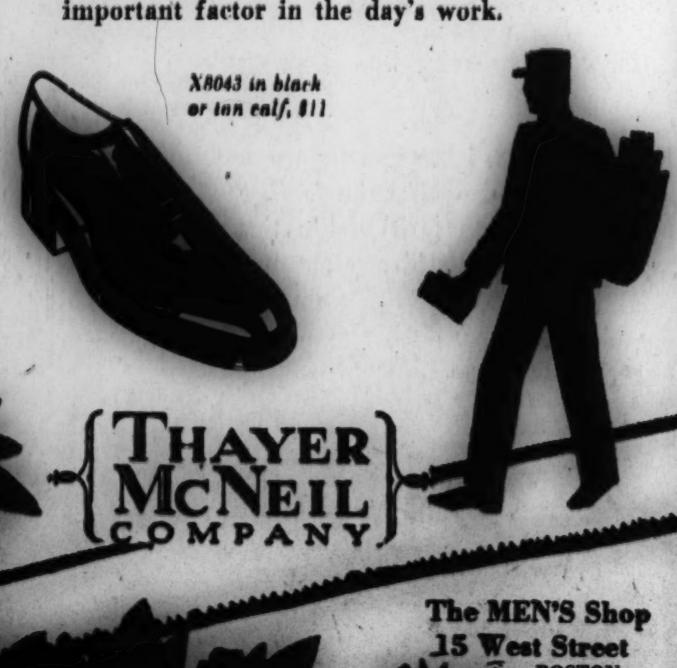
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## HOOVER COURSE IS MAPPED OUT ON RADIO CASES

If Forced to Take Charge He Will Leave Control in Federal Board

**WASHINGTON**—Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, in conference with President Coolidge, has mapped out plans for dealing with the radio situation, now facing profound changes. Pending action by Congress, executive authority of the Radio Commission will be transferred to the Commerce Department March 15, and the commission will become an appellate body.

The bill to prolong the commission's life a year, which was passed by the House, has been referred back to conference by the Senate and until it becomes law, the Commerce Department must rule. The situation is now complicated by the decision to allocate waves equally among five zones. The disposition in the commission now is to expect passage of this measure with some modifications.

**Will Let Board Decide**

Mr. Hoover interprets the radio law as giving him authority to consult the Radio Commission in such manner as will virtually continue it as arbiter of the situation until Congress takes action. Under Section 5 the Secretary "may refer to the commission at any time any matter the determination of which is vested in him by the terms of the act."

This blanket clause, it is believed, will fill the gap until conference representing the Senate and House can come to agreement on the pending bill.

The Radio Commission has wired certain eastern stations advising them to make no preparation or additional expense to increase power at the present time. To Station WCH Portland, Me., the telegram said: "Explain distribution of power that passed by House and now before Senate may make increase impossible since power authorized Maine may be cut to reduced quota allowed by pending bill."

**Eastern Stations Affected**

Not only Maine, but Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey and other eastern states doing the bulk of the present broadcasting will feel the effects of the re-arrangement which commissioners now expect to pass in some form. C. C. Dill (D.), Senator from Washington, objected to the House amendment as not practical, and the bill was sent to conference.

"The House amendment attempts to bring radio service equally to all the people of the United States by dividing or distributing equally the transmitters or broadcasting stations," Mr. Dill said. "That is not a practical method. I believe we can reach the same result without a provision that will necessarily close many stations or will necessarily shut down certain stations with high power that ought not to be put out of commission at this time."

W. H. McMaster (R.), Senator from South Dakota, asked Mr. Dill, why if the bill is passed the present inequality in distribution does not call for action of the Radio Commission, a change in the law is required. "There is some doubt as to the meaning of the law," Mr. Dill replied. "It is ambiguous, and we hope to clarify the situation by amending it."

## ADRIATIC LINE WILL BE BUILT

Jugoslavia Makes Deal With the Blair Group of New York

**BELGRADE**—The Jugoslav Government has just passed a definite resolution concerning the construction of an Adriatic Railway line, financed through the Blair group. Such a line is a long-felt wish of Serbia before the war and attempts were made in several decades to realize it. At that time Serbia had no outlet to the sea and the whole of its exports were forced to pass through Austria-Hungary. But since relations between Serbia and Austria-Hungary were often strained, Austria-Hungary, for political reasons primarily, put hindrances in the way of Serbian exports.

After the war the newly created

Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes gained its own outlet to the sea, but no railway connection with the coast existed. For that reason the Jugoslav Government arranged a loan of \$70,000,000 with the American Blair group as far back as 1922, and planned three Adriatic lines, bearing in mind the needs of the interior. The Blair group, however, did not agree to the building of three lines, asserting that it was under obligation to its shareholders to build only one such line. In order, therefore, that the Blair group should hand over to Jugoslavia the \$15,000,000 deposited at New York, the Belgrade Government decided to bind itself to the construction of only one Adriatic railway.

This normal gauge line will follow the route Belgrade-Ripanj-Lazarevac-Topola-Kragujevac-Mitrovica in Kosovo (all these six towns are in pre-war Serbia) -Podgorica (old Montenegro) -Cattaro (Bay of Cattaro, in old Austria-Hungary). Work on the line will begin in the spring. The railway will be of great commercial and economic importance to Jugoslavia. At present Jugoslavia is hemmed in on three sides. Saloniciki, but that port is Greek, whereas henceforward Jugoslavia will be independent of other powers since it will be able to dispatch its trade on its own line to its own port. But the line will not interest Jugoslavia alone. It will have a much wider significance because it will give Romania and Russia a connection with the Mediterranean Sea.

### ROUND-TABLE CLUB FORMED IN NORWICH

Institution on Rotary Lines for Young Business Men

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

NORWICH, Eng.—An important and interesting development in connection with the Rotary movement has been started in Norwich. Some time ago a young Rotarian, Louis Marchesi, was struck by the need for an organization which would have a more direct appeal to the young rising man of the business world with respect to his business. Last year a club was formed, on the lines of the Round Table, as the club is called, came into being at a very favorable moment and at its first anniversary dinner, held recently, a membership of 85 was announced.

The club has a wide importance, in that it serves the purpose of being a kind of training ground for the young generation. It is, in fact, acting as a sieve which sifts various material. The traders in the city can turn to it for men to fill vacancies in their ranks, so that it becomes a reserve force that can be drawn upon continually.

A large and distinguished gathering were at the anniversary dinner. Besides the president, W. L. Martin Sutton there were present the Lord Mayor, the sheriff, the undersheriff, the former Lord Mayor and sheriff, and his Honor Judge C. Herbert Smith, as well as many representatives from the chief business houses in the city.

### GERMANS RETURN VISIT OF POLES

Joint Conference of Business Men Continued in Warsaw

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

WARSAW—A number of German industrialists and merchants have returned the visit made by Polish representatives of the industry to Berlin last December. A conference for the purpose of continuing the discussions began in Berlin and will end in Warsaw.

The chairman in opening the meeting said that the official Polish-Polish trade negotiations were progressing and there was hope that they would shortly be satisfactorily concluded. The object of the present conference was to facilitate this. He desired ardently that their discussions would bring the best results which will doubtless be attained if they always remembered their aim to be economic, resulting in the political rapprochement of both neighboring countries and nations.

In his answer the German head of the delegation said amongst other things that the purpose of the conference was to solve economic problems on a simple and healthy democratic basis.

It is to help toward an economic understanding between Poland and Germany by throwing light

on mutual opinions and exchanging viewpoints, in a direct manner. If their aim is reached it will lead to a further development—a higher purpose—the complete stabilization of political relations between the two countries.

**Interest in Serious Literature Growing, Public Libraries Report**

Trend Toward Better Supply of Nonfiction Answers Public Demand, Says Boston Librarian—Renting Agencies Increasing

An almost phenomenal recent growth of public interest in the more serious, non-fiction type of literature, has been witnessed by public librarians, and it is now reasonable to suppose that fiction will be featured in smaller and smaller amounts by the libraries, according to Charles F. D. Belden, director of the Boston Public Library, and former president of the American Library Association.

"What is a library for?" Mr. Belden asked, during an interview in which he discussed the relative claims of fiction and non-fiction.

"Most people regard it as a great educational institution, for adults as well as for children and students," he said. "It is supposed to contain the best that is issued in print, covering all the fields of learning. This is a large order when it is considered that, in the case of the Boston Public Library, there are some 600 periodicals subscribed to, in addition to many publications of the learned societies."

"Fiction will not and should not disappear from the libraries. But as most libraries have inadequate appropriations, only \$22,000 a year is our own case—it is quite impossible to supply sufficient fiction titles to

## The Warp and Woof of Civilization



New Idea is Embodied in the Weaving of This Persian Rug in Which the Artist Has Illustrated the Subject of the Tree of Civilization Getting Nourishment From Industry, Starting With the Discovery of America, and Branching Out to Bear Fruit. Great

Personages of History and Nationally Famous Buildings Are Represented—George Washington, Abraham Lincoln, Ulysses S. Grant and Two Other Presidents Are Pictured. Also Mount Vernon, the National Shrine. The Liberty Bell is on the Top of the Rug.

### Rug-Making Nations Exhibit Ancient Art

Boston Store Displays Rare Collection of Old World Craft

Rug-making, as an important factor in the art history of nations, is diversely illustrated at the International Exposition of Art in Trade, current at the Jordan Marsh Company store in Boston, in an "affair of nations" which includes representations of every rug-making country in the world and symbolizes the racial and national importance of the rug from the most ancient times down through civilization.

Perhaps the most significant single item in the collection of Persian rugs is the sumptuous Kerman of more than room size, whose designers have exchanged for the traditional "tree of life" design so frequently in use, a "tree of civilization" drawing its life from industry.

The manner of the design is in the manner of the historic Persian rug weavers, the colors are the colors of beauty, but with a twist, but into the rug is woven a story quite different from any with which the subject is ordinarily associated and such decorative introductions as great personages, not only in Old World history, but in American history, and a picturization of the Liberty Bell on the top margin of the rug serve to make it a new and singularly interesting contribution to the history of rugs.

Among the other items included in a remarkable Ispahan, a reproduction of a sixteenth century piece, woven in 1540 for the mosque of Ardebil in Persia. Not only from the ancient lore of rugs is the collection made, but there is included a variety of modern French and Italian, Austrian and Belgian pieces which bear influence of the old traditions yet have something of their own, compounded of their own sequences of national development.

### KENTUCKY ASSURED OF NATIONAL PARK

Will Be Established in the Mammoth Cave Area

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Kentucky is assured of having a national park in the Mammoth Cave area. After a week's intensive campaign for public subscriptions, approximately \$750,000 has been pledged for the purpose of purchasing lands to be turned over to the National Park Service, in accordance with the Thaddeus Act of 1926.

The campaign was for \$2,000,000, with which to purchase 70,618 acres, and the solicitation of funds will be continued for several weeks in order to obtain the entire amount, it was announced by Flem D. Sampson, Governor, chairman of the state executive committee of Mammoth Cave National Park Association.

In order to promote the proposed park, the Kentucky General Assembly has established the Mammoth Cave National Park Commission, vesting it with power to condemn property for such park purposes by exercise of the right of eminent domain. The Louisville & Nashville Railroad has donated about 8000 acres, including Colossal Cavern, to the project, and most of the other property is under option.

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Shoes for Men and Women

ment on a transcontinental train. Sleeping quarters for the driver and salesmen are provided by simply changing the interior enough to make room for the necessary beds and chairs.

The springs on these buses have reached a definite place where most of the road shock is absorbed without question. The four-wheeled vehicle for passenger travel is becoming a thing of the past and some of these jobs have from six to twelve wheels, the latter being arranged in two to keep the vehicle on the road under the most severe conditions. Especially noticeable are the six- and eight-wheeled buses designed for urban and inter-urban travel.

## UNEMPLOYMENT REPORTS FOUND EXAGGERATED

Nothing but Wild Guesses Says Secretary Davis, Following Inquiry

**SPECIAL FROM MONROVIA BUREAU**

WASHINGTON—Estimates of unemployment putting the total at 4,000,000 are greatly exaggerated, according to preliminary information in a national study announced by James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor. This survey was undertaken before the Senate requested such action at the prompting of Robert F. Wagner (D.), Senator from New York.

"The estimates now current are proved to be wild and harmful guesses," Mr. Davis states. "A count of every jobless person in the country would be a 'long, costly and useless process,'" the Secretary of Labor says.

The computation is being arrived at by actual census methods in scattered, but typical, industrial regions, "where the similarity of the results obtained may be taken as sufficiently accurate guide to conditions all over the country."

"Of late years," he adds, "the rapid introduction of labor-saving machinery has displaced many workers who remain to be absorbed in new industries. Had there been no such new industries to absorb the type of labor, we might have had a much more considerable unemployment." In the past 20 years five great new industries have risen to save this situation, chiefly the automobile and the chemical and electrical industries. The development of these new industries goes right on.

"While the present unemployment situation is no way near as alarming as interested persons endeavor to make it, it is sufficiently serious to give us serious thought. I am convinced, however, that with the advancing season much of the present unemployment will disappear if its own accord.

"Farm labor is opening up. The government and private enterprise have elaborate building programs on hand. The improvement in steel indicates a general improvement due to industry. With the coming of spring I believe the great bulk of the jobless will thus soon be re-employed and by their increased buying and consuming power will increase demand and add stimulation to business in general."

## EUROPE EXPORTS ARMS TO CHINA IN QUANTITIES

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**

LONDON—Some months ago a delegation of British, American and French women went to China from the International Women's League for Peace and Freedom, which has its headquarters in Geneva in order to take to Chinese women the greetings of women of western nations.

The headquarters of the International Women's League has now received urgent messages from the delegation, urging that all national groups should make every possible effort to obtain speedy ratification of the League of Nations convention on the control of the international traffic in arms which was concluded at Geneva three years ago, but until now has only been ratified by France and Venezuela.

The delegates in China declare that the civil war there would have ended long ago but for the enormous exports of arms from Europe to China, carried mainly in Norwegian ships, which enable the Chinese generals to continue fighting.



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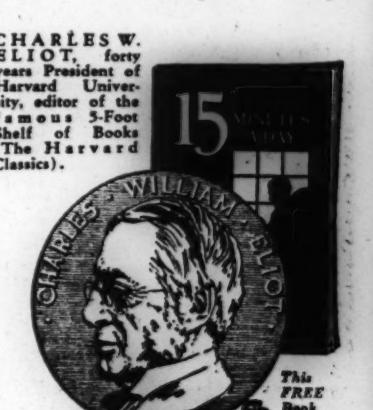
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## NATIONAL TAX STUDY TO REACH EVERY DISTRICT

United States Chamber of Commerce to Aid Local and State Efficiency

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
WASHINGTON—The United States Chamber of Commerce has named a committee to make a nation-wide study of taxation and has launched a campaign intended to promote efficiency in state, municipal and local finances. The constituent members of the national chamber, which reach into every locality of the United States, will be asked to assist.

"The situation holds tremendous possibilities for immediate effective work," declared Felix M. McWhirter, president of the People's State Bank of Indianapolis, named by Lewis E. Pierson, president of the chamber, to head the committee. Mr. Pierson, in naming the committee, stated the Chamber of Commerce is committed "to the principle of sane economy in public expenditures."

Finance, industry and agriculture will be represented on the committee, which will include economists, tax experts and government officials.

### Care in Taxation

"A great deal has been said about the pressing need for more care in local and state taxation to carry out the economies effected in federal taxation," declared one official of the federal chamber here, "but this is the first time that an organization capable of producing results because of its nation-wide ramifications, has tackled the problem."

Some of the aspects of the situation with which the chamber of commerce through its committee expects to deal are:

Lack of uniformity in laws, methods of making returns, and administrative practice.

Lack of observance of accepted fundamentals of sound budgeting.

Apparent need of states, counties and municipalities for systematically planned programs for initiating and financing improvements of a capital nature, such as buildings, roads, schools, sewers and similar projects.

### Lack of Equity

Lack of equity in methods of assessing property for direct taxation and apparent general breakdown in attempts to tax intangible personal property on an ad valorem basis.

Necessity for broad consideration of problems arising from a growing burden of taxation on real property.

While the chamber's committee is examining the situation, the chamber itself is going ahead with an educational campaign designed to stimulate efforts by federated trade associations and local chambers to improve purely local conditions. Assistance is being given these local



Architect's Drawing of the Building It is Planned to Erect on the Smithsonian Institution Grounds in Washington. It is Designed to House the First Permanent National Exhibition in the United States Devoted Exclusively to Portraying Industrial Progress. It Will Be 1150 Feet Long, 250 Feet Deep and Cover 27 Acres.

agencies to bring about sound budgeting, adequate accounting and sensible control of expenditures.

Value Received

In a recent statement Mr. McWhirter said:

The State is dry politically. I am told that the law is scandalously violated, particularly in the cities along the east coast, frequented largely by wealthy tourists from the North. As to this I can only say that no evidences of its violation, and no enticements to its evasion were apparent to me during the days I spent in such places as Miami and Palm Beach. As to the less fashionable, but more "homely" towns in the interior or on the Gulf Coast they take prohibition as an accomplished fact.

No candidate whose record is one of nullification, evasion or even lack of sympathy with the prohibition law will get the full support of Florida.

As to the delegation to Houston, it will not be selected until June 5, the State being the very last in the list of those holding primary elections.

The fight will be free for all. Any one can announce himself a candidate and proclaim his purpose of supporting this or that candidate.

### Unique Customs

In the Madison Square convention one Florida delegate voted for Smith steadily, although the delegation was instructed for McAdoo. The same individual has announced his candidacy as a delegate favoring Smith. A rather unique custom permits the announcement of candidates pledged against, instead of for, any individual aspirant for the nomination, and, as a result, many are seeking places as delegates "against Smith."

The long period that it is to elapse before the choice of delegates in Florida will permit the crystallization of public sentiment, but it is unlikely that a solid delegation will be sent for any candidate. The Democratic organization in the State is of the most tenuous sort. It will not control, or attempt to control, the selection of delegates.

So little public sentiment is observable at the present day it is apathetic, but not without a certain resentment at the way in which the one-party system has left the State devoid of influence in the national councils of the party.

"We get 18 votes in the National Convention," said a Democratic editor, "just the number given to Hawaii and Alaska. We are expected to give our six electoral votes to the Democratic nominee, and usually do so. We are getting pretty tired of this condition, and this year may witness a revolt."

### Newspapers Caution

The leading papers of the State, like "leading" papers almost everywhere, now that the press has surrendered the task of leading public opinion, are cautious in expressions of opinion as to Democratic nominees. But I was interested to find among editors in personal conversation a very general opinion expressed that either Coolidge or Hoover could carry the State against Smith if a vigorous campaign were made.

But is such a campaign possible? There is no Republican organization in the State—hardly an organization. The few Republicans now active are entirely content with things as they are, for with their limited numbers there are enough federal jobs to keep all happy. If there were more leaders there would be a lack of jobs.

It was the general opinion of discontented Democrats that there were plenty of Republican votes in the State, but that if there were to be such the Republican National Committee would have to build an entirely new organization to get them out. This is not impracticable under certain conditions might prove politically profitable.

**LECTURES ON OLD ENGLAND**

**ITHACA, N. Y.**—Cornell students of English history will have the opportunity of hearing an authority on the subject when Prof. Thomas F. Tout of Manchester, Eng., begins on March 20 a series of 12 lectures on "the Administration of Medieval England." Professor Tout is the author of historical textbooks and has achieved distinction as a contributor to learned periodicals. His lectures are this year's contribution from the bequest of Hiram J. Messenger of Hartford, Conn.

Statistics compiled by the National Industrial Conference Board, giving a cross-section of the employment situation in representative manufacturing industries, show a decline in employment in 1927, but certain "similar indications" that employment since December, 1927, has again been slightly increasing and the increase has continued until the present time.

### PARTY 'REVOLT' TALK IS HEARD

(Continued from Page 1)

City will be chosen by the Republican National Committee without the fuss of primaries or convention, and disposed of by him as sees fit. They may be classed ordinarily with the delegates from Hawaii, Alaska or the Philippines—pocket boroughs, the antics of whose delegations in a convention, either Republican or Democratic, are a source of entertainment to veterans who know how they are chosen and how little they represent.

And yet there is a most promising field for the Republican Party in the State. Its people largely hold to Republican views on national issues. The citrus growers demand protection, and the sugar interests which,

## Proposed National Museum of Engineering and Industry

### Museum "Carried to People" Will Help Youth Choose Work

### New \$5,000,000 Building in Washington to Be Center for Nation-Wide Industrial Exhibits

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—New opportunities for vocational guidance will be opened by the National Museum of Engineering and Industry which it is planned to establish in Washington as a part of the Smithsonian Institution, according to an outline of the program just issued at the museum headquarters here.

Plans have been drawn for a \$5,000,000 building on the Mall in Washington. It will form an adjunct to the present National Museum of the Smithsonian Institution and will depict the evolution of engineering and industry.

"It is our plan to affiliate the central museum with existing museums in the industrial centers of the various states," the statement of the museum authorities says. "Where no such facilities exist, we plan to help

establish them in public schools, colleges, universities, historical societies and similar institutions.

### To Be Carried to the People

"In this way, by the installation of replicas or by traveling exhibits of models, photographs, drawings, etc., and by lectures and classes, the museum proper can be carried to the people—by rural extension agents. Thus the long missing link of visual instruction in the educational system, impossible of attainment by any other means, will be supplied.

"Special emphasis will be laid on occupational information for creative effort, so that the individual will be guided to select his calling or change it later, according to his capabilities or inclination."

According to H. F. J. Porter, sec-

retary of the museum, the site on the Mall for the proposed building has been designated by the Government. A public fund of \$10,000,000 will ultimately be raised for the construction and endowment of the museum, Mr. Porter said. It is expected that a plan similar to that used in the building of the Munich Technical Museum may be followed, wherein both material and labor for the work were donated by industrial concerns and labor unions.

The statement was made by William P. MacCracken Jr., Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Aeronautics, in connection with the departure of F. C. Hinshurg, chief of the airways division of the department, for a general inspection of the west end of the transcontinental and other western airways.

The transcontinental will be lighted, it was said, by July 1 with 247 rotating electric beacons, 460 acetylene beacons, 62 arrow markers and 112 lighted intermediate fields. In addition,

"During her 25 years of service in our family, Miss Kirchmayer exhibited loyalty and faithfulness seldom found in a human being,"

Walter M. Horwitz said, in speaking of his father's bequest. "Nothing would have been offered many times what we paid her, but she has always refused."

Thomas Ewing is the president of

### Servant's Loyalty Wins Bequest of Trust Fund

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—"Her main service was love." This was the tribute paid to Marie Kirchmayer, whose 25 years as a servant in the home of Otto Horwitz has been rewarded by the establishment of a \$40,000 trust fund to provide her with life-time income.

"Our principal task now is one of education," Mr. Horwitz said. "Other countries, notably in Europe, have developed the industrial museum to a point far outstanding the United States. We have to bring the public to the realization not only of the value of preserving the record of our accomplishment, but to an understanding of the great educational stimulus possible through such institutions."

Thomas Ewing is the president of

## LIGHTED AIRWAY WILL SAVE FULL BUSINESS DAY

### Coast-to-Coast Route Will Have 707 Beacons and More Radio Stations

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—It will be possible to save a business day in coast-to-coast trips by lighting the airway, the Department of Commerce announces. It is expected that the airway will be completely illuminated by next July and that it will be possible to fly from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast in two nights and one day. At present two days and one night are consumed in the trip.

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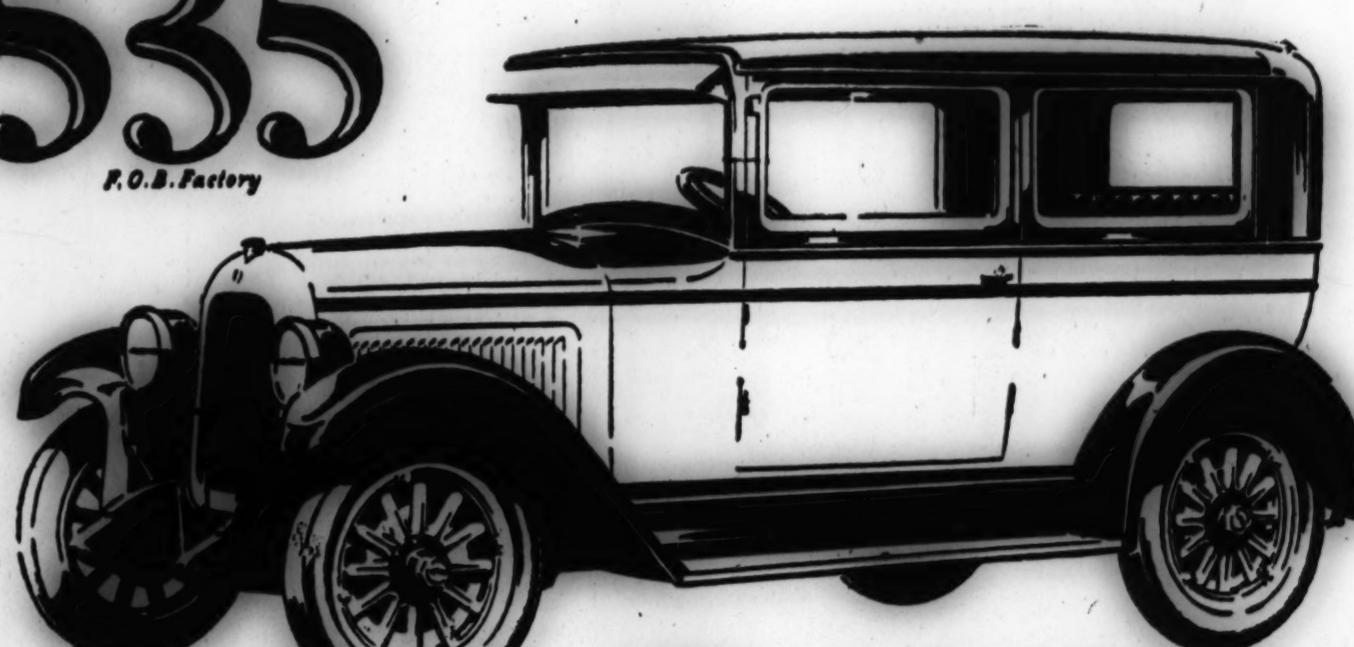
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## Early Records of Emigrants to America Found in Bristol

Some 12,000 to 15,000 Names Disclosed of Pioneers in New Surroundings

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON.—A discovery among the musty old archives of this busy industrial city has brought to light in the form of four leather-bound books, called the "Tolsey Books," the names of thousands of young English men and women who emigrated to Virginia, Maryland, and the West Indies from 1654 until the close of the seven-year century.

Members of the Society of Mayflower Descendants may find among the 12,000 or 15,000 names registered in these faded pages a trace of men and women who, like their forbears, were among the early sturdy pioneers who helped to colonize and build up America. Furthermore, these records are a refutation of the legend that most of the settlers were "convicts" and undesirables sent overseas from their native land. On the contrary, they were mainly God-fearing and respectable people, in-

that a Mr. McGachen is said to have written George Washington from Baltimore in 1774:

"I have purchased for you 4 men convicts, 4 indentured servants for three years, and a man and his wife for four years. The price is, I think, rather high; but as they are country folk like people . . . Mr. Crawford imagined you would be well satisfied with our bargain. I have agreed to pay £110 for them."

In 1784 Washington wrote in his diary: "Sunday, June 4th Received on board the Brig Ann from Ireland, two Servt. Men for whom I paid yesterday, via Thomas Ryan, a shoe-maker, and Caven Bower, a Taylor, redemptions for 3 years' service by indenture if they could not pay back the sum of £12 Sterling, which sum I agreed to pay."

It may be recalled in this connection that, while Washington, like other aristocratic and wealthy co-

united ye Islands of Brazil and ye seven cities" and it was one of these expeditions that brought the Cabots to the American mainland. Following the Cabots came the explorer Frobisher, Martin Pring and Capt. John Smith, among others who forwarded the colonization of what is now the rich Atlantic seaboard of the United States.

It must be remembered, said Mr. Bowman, that the early settlers of America, excepting the Pilgrim Fathers, were always searching for gold and treasure and had no interest in establishing permanent homes. They were mainly adventurous men and women who, hoping to make their fortunes, expected to return to the mother country. This attitude, he concluded, retarded the early development of America. It was not until men like Capt. John Smith discouraged the speculative quest for riches and declared that "labor" and labor alone, would prosper the colonists that a change for the better ensued.

A few years after the settlement of Jamestown, Va., some "ninety maidens" were sent to that colony, young colonists who married them in many cases receiving a bounty to enable them to establish their household. It was to this hospitable land that the "Servants to Foreign Plantations" came in 1654 and the subsequent years, ending near the beginning of the eighteenth century. Many of these were women, young and elderly, and it was due to their entrance upon the scene that the future of the country as a nation became assured.

## CLAIMS PRESSED BY ABORIGINALS

Land Privileges Are Asked by Progressive Association of Blacks

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—The recently awakened ambition of the colored natives of Australia to take their place alongside the whites in the affairs of everyday life has found expression in the formation of the Australian Aborigines' Progressive Association, which has adopted the white man's method of appealing to the Government.

J. S. Needham, chairman of the Australian Board of Missions, who speaks from extensive experience, says that some of the claims of the aborigines are legitimate, but that a number of their requests cannot be granted.

## Glimpse of Early Bristol, Where Valuable Records Have Been Found



ALL SAINTS' CHURCH AND THE TOLSEY HOUSE  
The Tolsey House Stands at the Extreme Right of the Picture, and It Was Here That the Records of Early American Colonists Were Stored for Centuries. When the House Was Demolished, the Archives Were Removed to the Present City Council House, Where They Were Recently Discovered When the Building Was Being Remodeled.

## Scholar Gets Light on Buddhism in Sanskrit, Tibetan and Chinese

Baron von Stael-Holstein Styled by Eminent Sinologue  
"One of the Two or Three Persons in the World Qualified" for This Study

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PEKING—The professor of Sanskrit at the National University in Peking, Baron A. von Stael-Holstein, is described by M. Pelletot, the eminent Sinologue, as "one of the two or three persons in the world qualified to study from original sources the contacts and influences that have taken place between the Indian and the Chinese worlds during the past 2000 years." This ability is derived from the Baron's intimate knowledge of Sanskrit, Tibetan and Chinese, the three main languages in which are contained the source materials for a study of Buddhism, just as the source materials for Christianity are contained chiefly in Hebrew, Greek and Latin.

But Baron von Stael-Holstein's eminence as a scholar has not prevented him from suffering along with the Chinese professors in the National University due to lack of funds for education. His salary has been in arrears from the Chinese Government for years, and it has been feared that he might be compelled to abandon his work. However, he has been assisted by Yenching University, the non-denominational mission school in Peking, by the Harvard Orient Institute, and the Ecole

Française d'Extrême Orient, and the Government has now agreed to pay some of the salary which is owing to him.

Baron von Stael-Holstein is credited with being the first scholar to apply to the study of Buddhism the principles of higher criticism used by Christian theologians, namely, by comparing the sources preserved in Tibetan, Sanskrit and Chinese. He began this comparative study 15 years ago, while assistant professor of Sanskrit at the Imperial University

of St. Petersburg, having mastered Sanskrit and Tibetan.

During his stay in Peking, the Baron has taken an active part in directing the work of the Sino-Indian Institute, a group of Chinese, Indian and other scholars interested in studying the growth of Buddhism and of the Indian and Chinese cultures. The institute was founded at the Baron's instigation in order that the Chinese scholars, who are learned in the Chinese phases of the subject, might have access to the material afforded in all languages.

In his publications, Baron von Stael-Holstein follows the method of printing Sanskrit, Tibetan and Chinese versions of Buddhist texts. His most recent work, published late in 1927 in Shanghai, is a polyglot edition of the "Kasyapaparivarta," which offers four Chinese texts in comparison with one in Tibetan and one in Sanskrit. He has found Peking a spot most suitable for his researches, having direct access here to Tibetan and Chinese sources and scholars, and has enjoyed the fullest co-operation from Chinese scholars, and from Tibetan learned men who make frequent and lengthy visits to Peking.

## SEDAN CHAIRS KEEP TRAFFIC MAN BUSY

Chinese Veterans Still Retain Old-Time Transport

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SHANGHAI—Shanghai foreign settlement has many curious anomalies in dealing with its traffic problem. Two sedan chairs, relics of a picturesque past, with their 12-foot poles, green-curtained windows and spare coolie bearers, continue to find use as the property of two Chinese veterans who refuse to budge before the customs of the age. Fifteen years ago there were hundreds of sedan chairs in use; a year ago there were still eight on the streets, but they are now reduced to two.

These chairs require almost as much space as a motortruck. Their passage exacts a great degree of condescension on the part of the traffic police. Shanghai's traffic is the most diverse in the world, ranging from rickshas and wheelbarrows to the latest models of motortrucks and limousines.

## LAW COURTS AID IN ARBITRATION WORK IN ITALY

Strict Observance of Agreements Secured Through Co-operation of Tribunals

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROME.—The latest industrial ruling by the Fascist Organization, according to a circular issued by Augusto Turati, secretary-general of the Fascist Party, is that the maximum limit for the reduction of all wages is to be 20 per cent.

The Government is displaying its customary energy in completing its Labor legislation. In order to insure strict observance of agreements on wages and conditions of work by both parties to the contract, disputes affecting individual employment or whole, are not taken to the Labor courts or special arbitrators, but before the ordinary law courts. Judgment has just been given in an important case by the Magistracy of Labor, that of the seamen whose representatives refused consent to the wage reductions proposed by the shipping companies and deferred the matter to the decision of the court, which has given its verdict in favor of the seamen.

The National Confederation of Fascist Unions now has a membership of 2,800,000 workers, embracing not only industries and agriculture, but also the professions.

C. P. R. TAKES OVER LINE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINNIPEG, Man.—Announcement is made by the western headquarters of the Canadian Pacific Railway at Winnipeg that arrangements have been made to take over operation of the Lacombe & Northwestern Railway from the Province of Alberta. The line is 72 miles long and runs from Lacombe, Alta., northwesterly to Breton. It has been operated by the Alberta Provincial Government in the past.

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## GREATER USE OF STEEL BEING URGED IN REICH

Publicity Office Opened by  
the Trade—Agriculture  
Is Being Interested

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
BERLIN.—Wider use of steel, is a slogan which is being put forward with much success of late by the steel founders of this country. For this purpose a publicity office has been added to the Steel Works Union, maintained by the steel industry, for the purpose of making known of steel more popular in this country. Its expenses are met from a fund into which each large steel foundry pays five pfennigs per ton of steel produced. In this manner not less than 1,250,000 marks were set aside last year for the propagating of steel. The results well warrant the effort and the small outlay, for the number of orders has increased so rapidly that many founders have reached their production limits.

Once having commenced to occupy himself with this work it was different pricing to notice how in different ways and means showed themselves for the use of steel, one of the managers of this publicity office told the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor. At present he said their efforts were concentrated on the introduction of steel in agriculture, house building and furniture making. In the first category it is the erection of steel silos which is being primarily recommended. Cheap and accurate steel wheels and axles for farm wagons, manufactured in masses, are recommended in the place of the old wooden cart wheels; steel troughs and cribs can be kept cleaner than wooden ones; roofs of sheet steel painted in pleasing colors

### AUSTRALIAN LINES FAVOR MOTOR SHIPS

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
LONDON.—An order placed recently by the Adelaide Steamship Company with Beardmores for a large motor passenger vessel is another indication of the trend in Australian shipping circles toward this type of ship. This company already has four motor ships, having taken over their first one in 1925 and not having ordered a steamer since. The present order is, however, the first one placed with a British firm.

The new vessel is to have a speed of 15 knots and to carry about 300 passengers. She will be put into the Australian coastal service. Two other companies have recently taken delivery of motor vessels for the coastal trade and further orders are expected. With the adherence of Australia to a "white" labor policy motor vessels offer the advantage of eliminating the stoker question, always a troublesome one in a hot climate.

Rising 25 Stories, Edifice of Steel and Indiana Limestone of the Chicago Daily News Will Combine Massive Construction With Unusual Artistry of Design and Setting. Helabard & Roche Are the Architects.

### 'CASTLE IN AIR' WILL BE HOME OF NEWSPAPER

Chicago Daily News First  
to Take Advantage of  
"Air Rights" Grant

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**

CHICAGO.—Marking the way for the city's future symmetrical growth, a "castle in the air" of steel is to rise over a maze of railway tracks when the great 25-story structure of the Daily News is completed. It will be the first building in Chicago to utilize the "air rights" under grant of the Illinois Commerce Commission.

Around most of downtown Chicago there has developed a series of ditches in which run the tracks of the scores of railways entering the city. Nothing has covered the tracks, and of late years, they have acted as barriers to the city's normal expansion. Engineers and architects have long urged the development of "air rights," which would permit the tracks to be covered over by buildings.

Real estate experts have estimated the value of close-in property available in Chicago for development similar to that undertaken by Walter A. Strong, publisher of the Daily News, to be in excess of \$400,000,000. West of the loop, north, south, northeast and southeast, are acres and acres of track space suitable for such building.

From an architectural standpoint the Daily News structure will be one of the most imposing in the Nation. Built of steel and Indiana limestone, it will have the stepped-back design. It will be 23 full stories in height, with two smaller additional stories on the top to house employees' rest rooms and the offices and studios of the Daily News radio station.

During the past year the Freemasons of Georgia have made it possible for 28 worthy well-qualified and properly vouched for young men and women of that State to get one year of college training—an enterprise in Masonic benevolence that is followed quite generally in other parts of the country.

From the proceedings of the Australian Masonic Conference comes a report particularly noteworthy to us in the United States where lodges are frequently ten times the numbers mentioned. "Victoria brought forward the question of limitation of membership and her representative pointed out that lodges in that jurisdiction were becoming unduly large. They had one lodge containing over 300 members, five with a membership of over 250, and six with a membership of over 150. The figures of New South Wales were even larger, one lodge having a membership of over 500, another of 400, with numerous others in the vicinity of 300." The brethren agreed unanimously upon this resolution: "That in the judgment of this conference it is not desirable that lodges should become so large in numbers as to imperil the fraternal fellowship of their members."

Brother Sam H. Goodwin, Grand Secretary of Utah, uses a paragraph in his fraternal correspondence that is especially stimulating and deserving of circulation as an expression of Masonic duty: "The Disciples, we remember, would remain on the Mount of Transfiguration in selfish enjoyment of the vision and the uplift that came to them there. The Great Teacher led them down from the summit, glory-crowned, into the crowded multitude of the blind, and the halt, and the suffering, and where lay the opportunities of service. And there, by the healing word of ministry, showed his followers that not for themselves were they taken up the Mount of Vision, but that, what they themselves had there received was to be transmitted, and transmitted into service for others. The significance and worth of Masonry lies not in the ritual, or in the Lodge room, but in the infusion of its principles and spirit into the currents of human life and activities. But we carry long at the entrance." And in a report on Masonic Education Past Grand Master C. K. Chelberg of South Carolina, winds up a notable survey of current practice by asserting confidently and wisely that the remedy for misunderstanding is educating wrong ideas out of the thoughts of our n'y made brethren and in the place of these misconceptions pouring in the great truths about God and immortality.

Eleven of the Freemasons serving their country in Congress at the present time are honored with the



"Record only  
the Sunny Hours."

### "True Neighborliness"

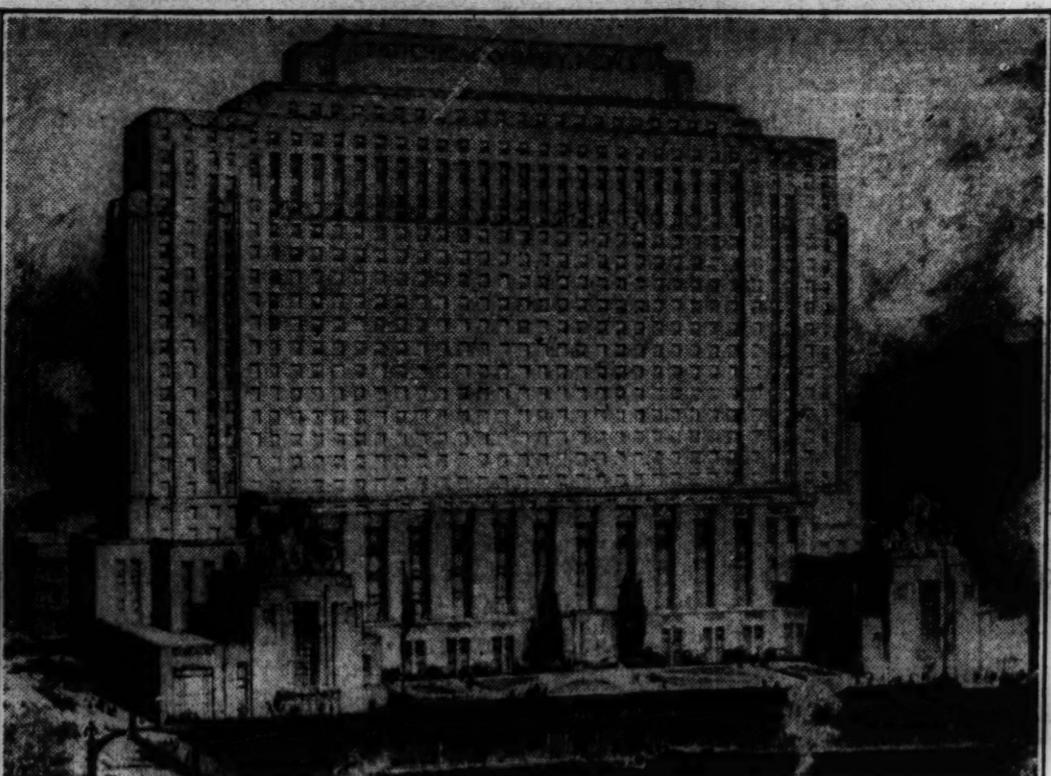
Vancouver, B. C.—We get numerous views from one's back window, and many valuable lessons are learned through the casual glances sent across the space that is called the back yard.

From a certain back window in a new section here, a rather muddy and treacherous lane can be seen, and all vehicles that enter that lane run the risk of being delayed for hours.

Two or three of the neighbors who owned cars had lost time and patience waiting for outside help, so decided to mend the lane as best they could. They shoveled and cleared away mud, then the deep holes had to be filled with large stones that were gathered from vacant lots and back yards.

The company of willing workers grew, and one of the new workers was a man who was considered a "soor mixer." By the way this man handled the shovel and other implements, one could see it was all new to him, yet, when all but two had tired of the unaccustomed job, this man still worked and cheerfully, too—and he owned no car.

### Imposing New Home for a Chicago Newspaper



### The Relation of Education and Income

A series of daily articles based on a study of the cash value of education.

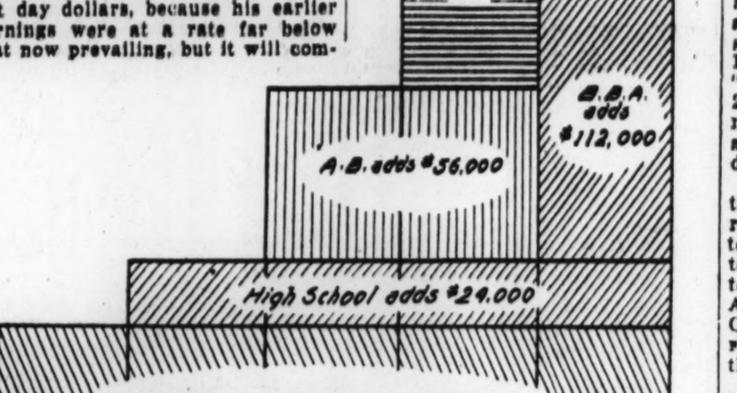
#### IX. A Comparison of Total Life Earnings

By EVERETT W. LORD  
Dean, College of Business Administration, Boston University  
(Copyright, 1928, by Everett W. Lord)

THE Alpha Kappa Psi study of occupational income deals only with the earnings of the 7300 individuals for the one year, 1926; therefore our tables and charts showing earnings at different ages from 25 to 65 cannot be assumed to be the life record of one man. Rates of wages have varied so enormously that a boy of today may readily earn more than was paid to skilled or highly educated men 40 years ago. In the future there may be equal variation up or down, which would greatly modify any result that we might attempt to prophesy from the figures of 1926.

Yet "real wages," the "utilization values" of which do not change greatly, and the proportions between the earnings of different groups probably vary hardly at all. We may, therefore, fairly regard the lines of annual income on our various charts as approximate indications of the average earnings of men of the group illustrated for the years of their respective lives, from 25 to 60 years of age (the end of the average earning period), and may calculate with fair accuracy the total earnings of each one.

For the man of 60, the figure will exceed his actual life income, in present day dollars, because his earlier earnings were at a rate far below that now prevailing, but it will come



pare, with perfect fairness, the income of any man of 60 with that of any other.

**Variations of Future**  
For the young man, it will give a fair representation of his expected income, subject to changes due to variation in future income rates—variations which will undoubtedly affect all groups and all classes with a degree of equality. With this understanding we may attempt to determine the various totals of lifetime earnings.

The average man who has had only elementary school education is obliged to find employment in an occupation making but little mental demand upon him. He may learn some trade, but the very fact of beginning work so young is likely to turn him into wholly unskilled labor. He may spend his first years in a "blind alley" job, possibly earning comparatively high wages for a few years,

His total earnings from 14 to 60 will average at 1926 wage rates, \$64,000.

The high school graduate begins four years later, sacrificing only \$2200 and finding more profitable

employment from the first. In the seven years, from 18 to 25, he earns more than the boy without the high school diploma does in those same years—approximately \$6500; and at 27 he is earning, an average of \$1700 a year, equal to the maximum of the elementary school worker, reached at 45. The high school graduate continues to increase his earnings until he reaches his maximum of \$2500 at 50; keeps that amount for five years, then drops to \$2400 at 60; and is more likely to continue his active life longer, but with decreasing returns.

The average high school graduate, continuing in remunerative employment until he is 60 years old, earns in his lifetime \$85,000, or \$24,000 more than the man of equal ability who lacks high school education. It is fair to put this figure, \$24,000, as the average money value of a four-year high school course: this is equivalent to \$6000 a year, or nearly \$20 a day, though this, of course, disregards the distinctions between present and future values of money.

Average \$14,000 a Year

The college graduate must defer the beginning of his career for at least four years more, during which time he must spend more than he can earn in part-time and summer employment. He begins at 22 or 23, sometimes for less than is then the wage of the boy from high school, who is busily working four years; but at 25 the college graduate is well above the high school average. From that year his rise is rapid and consistent at least until 45; between 45 and 50 the average income shows a slight decline, which is overcome when once 50 is passed. At 60 the median income of the A. B. man is \$5300; his total earnings to that time are \$144,000, about \$86,000 more than the high school graduate of equal ability. This suggests a money value for the A. B. course of \$56,000, or \$14,000 a year.

For the man with a degree in business administration the financial return is considerably greater: his earnings are a little more than those of the B. A. at 25 and they increase more rapidly, rising abruptly upward at 40. There is no reason why men now under 50 should anticipate a great falling off after that age, but we will use the figures obtained from the few reports of that age-group received, and will estimate the income from 55 to 60 as if the decline continued. On this basis, the life-earnings of the average B. A. appears to be well over \$200,000 or about \$12,000 more than the high school graduate, or \$56,000 more than the average A. B.

Here, however, a word of warning is necessary: it should be remembered that the college course in business is new and the number of graduates in the past 35 years relatively small. It is quite possible that with increasing numbers, and greater competition, the income of the B. B. graduate may be relatively reduced, just as with immensely more A. B. graduated each year the immediate money value of that degree is somewhat lessened.

And Scroggins had agreed to wash them while Mrs. Scroggins was out at some kind of a meeting which the lady squirrels of Boston Common hold every once in awhile.

He sang the little song again. Then he took off his hat and carefully hung it on the rack which held the dish towels. Then he hung his cane on the clothesline which was over the stove. And his next move was to take off his coat, which he placed over one of the kitchen chairs. Having gone thus far in preparing to do the dishes, the only thing left was to roll up his sleeves, which he did.

Perhaps it isn't fair to Scroggins to say it, but it is a fact that it took him as long to take off his hat and hang it up, to hang up his cane and to place his coat over the chair as it would have taken Mrs. Scroggins to do the dishes. But that is, in one way, quite beside the point.

Having rolled up his sleeves, he stood in front of the sink and sang again to himself:

Why is the sink so full, my dear?  
Why is the sink so full!

And finally he took his stand before the new set of dishes, and looked at them with a smile on his pleasant old face.

The sink was full of dishes

### Sunset Stories

#### Scroggins at Home

Why is the sink so full, my dear?  
Why is the sink so full!

**R**OGER P. SCROGGINS, the dimpled old squirrel of Boston Common, sang thus to himself. Scroggins might have been a song writer if he hadn't been so busy at his job, which is being the oldest and wisest squirrel on the Common.

The reason his song told about the sink being full was that he was standing in front of the sink. He had his high hat on the back of his head and his little cane dangled from his arm. The sink was full of dishes

which held his coat and thought the matter over. After a few minutes he picked up his coat, put it on, put on his hat, took his cane and went out. In half an hour he came back with a large package, unpacked it, and laid out carefully on the kitchen table—a whole new set of dishes. Then he went to the sink, looked at it and hummed to himself:

Why is the sink so full, my dear?  
Why is the sink so full!

And finally he took his stand before the new set of dishes, and looked at them with a smile on his pleasant old face.

#### OLD CLIFTON COLLIERY ABOUT TO BE CLOSED

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
LONDON.—After it having been worked for at least 187 years, and possibly longer, the old Wet Earth Colliery at Clifton is to be closed. It is believed to be the oldest mine in England and at one time gave employment to more than 700 men.

An interesting pumping device has been used in the mine throughout most of its history. It was devised by the engineer, James Brindley. The Duke of Bridgewater was so favorably impressed with it that he gave Brindley the job of constructing the Bridgewater Canal. Brindley's pump is a water-wheel arrangement. He built a dam in the river at Ringley and led the water through an underground channel to the mine, where it works the pumps that keep the mine clear of water. Present-day mine officials say that it is still the most economical and efficient contrivance ever constructed for the purpose.



#### AFGHANS TO PUSH TRADE IN EUROPE

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
BRUSSELS.—The present European visit of King Amanullah of Afghanistan is to be followed by the visit of an Afghan commercial mission, which is to visit France, Great Britain, Germany and Belgium.

It is believed that Afghanistan will create consulates in most of the large Belgian cities and that Antwerp will be chosen as the port for commercial transactions between Afghanistan and the whole continent of Europe.

#### RESTAURANTS

##### CHICAGO

##### KENWOOD TEA ROOM

6220 Kenwood Avenue Midway 2714  
Dinner 5 to 8-30  
Special Noon Luncheon 11 to 2-40  
Sunday Dinners 12 to 8-30

##### NEW YORK CITY

140 and 142 Dances  
6:30 in evening  
Closed on Sundays

##### FOUR TREES

One Sheridan Square

##### THREE ATTRACTIVE TEA ROOMS

The Vanity Fair, 3 E. 38 St.  
The Vanity Fair, 4 W. 40 St.  
The Colonies, 379 5th Ave.

Dinner at 4 W. 40th St., 5:30 to 8

CLOSED SUNDAYS

##### BOSTON

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Dinner 8 to 7

Special room reserved for men during lunches only.

248 Mass. Ave. (Upstairs), Boston

##### PINK'S SEA GRILL

Located Opposite Copley-Plaza Hotel

on Dartmouth Street

Try our special Shore Dinner, \$1.00. We serve steaks, chops and chicken cooked in all styles. Lobsters our specialty.

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##### SAN REMO

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## PRESIDENT SEES NEED FOR CURB ON COAL OUTPUT

**Reported Ready to Press for Regional Agreements Between Producers**

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
WASHINGTON—President Coolidge stands ready to revive his proposal for regional agreements within the soft coal industry as a way out of present difficulties.

This proposal was formerly made by the Executive, but did not receive the support of the operators or the miners. Mr. Coolidge feels that present difficulties may force both parties to take measures which seem to them drastic, and which they have hitherto declined to countenance.

The President understands that the fundamental difficulty with the industry is too many mines and too many miners. Under the previous proposal, the President would have been given power under authority from Congress to permit closer regulation of the organization within the industry to decide on production and distribution of coal.

### Agreements Now Barred

The antitrust law as now interpreted, forbids such agreements, looking to restriction of output. Courts have ruled that coal mining is a matter for state jurisdiction but federal authority extends over the industry in marketing and distribution.

## With the Librarians

**The Story Behind the Knighting of Officials of the Czech Library of New York**

THE knighting of librarians and the bestowals of orders upon them—at least within the United States—is of rare occurrence. So rare, indeed, that one might, in all reason, except that when four officers of the New York Public Library were decorated, the event would have considerable publicity. But so modest were the recipients of this signal honor, paid by the Czechoslovak Government, that it was only through the persistent effort of the important and interesting facts were brought to light.

A few weeks ago Edwin Hatfield Anderson, director of the New York Public Library; Miss Zeidee Griffin, director of the Webster Branch; Edwin White Galliard, special investigator, and Franklin Ferguson Hooper, chief of the circulation department, were so honored. Mr. Galliard and Mr. Hooper each received the Golden Medal; Mr. Anderson and Miss Griffin were made Knights of the Order of the Legion according to the presentation. Only, of course, Miss Griffin is a Dame. And though the actual ceremony took place but recently, the service so recognized by the Czechoslovak Government—that is, the organizing and maintaining of a library among the Czechs of New York—extends back over a long period of years. It was considerably more than a quarter of a century ago that Mr. Galliard conceived the idea of an independent Czech Library. The Czech societies gratefully co-operated with him, and, the initial steps taken, there was opened in October of 1904 in the New Webster Branch a Czech section, having 1800 books. Today more than 15,000 volumes comprise this library. Down through the years Mr. Anderson has not only personally been interested in this work of the Webster Branch but he has done much to have it become an intellectual home for Czech New Yorkers. For more than 21 years Miss Griffin, as head of the branch, has found countless opportunities for building up this splendid work. Mr. Hooper's work has not been confined to a sympathetic and understanding interest; his practical co-operation has resulted in seeing that necessary funds were available for the constantly growing supply of books, pictures and musical notes.

The Order of the White Lion is the only Czechoslovak order and was founded by the Government of Czechoslovakia to distinguish foreigners who have acquired great merits serving that Nation in some way. It was created by a governmental decree on Dec. 7, 1923; the members of the order are divided into five classes, in the same way as are the members of the French Legion of Honor.

### ILLINOIS EMPLOYMENT SHOWS GOOD INCREASE

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
CHICAGO—Employment figures for Illinois industry took an upturn last month, it is reported by the state labor authorities. Ever since last September the ranks of the jobless have been growing, but February brought 3596 less than the previous month to the state free employment offices asking for work. The gain in the number of industrially employed is reported as 1.3 per cent. This is a reversal of conditions of February of year ago.

Meat packing showed an unusual increase due to heavy hog receipts. Other industries contributing most to the gains were metals, principally iron and steel, and clothing. Coal mines reported more workers. Sharp reductions, however, occurred in the paper and printing industry.

### ARNOLD ARBORETUM FUND PAST \$800,000

Announcement that the endowment fund for the Arnold Arboretum has passed the \$800,000 mark is made by the Boston committee of the Charles Sprague Sargent Fund, which is endeavoring to reach its \$1,000,000 goal by March 22.

Within the last two weeks contributions totaling \$11,490 have been received in response to the recent appeal, making a grand total of \$81,088 which includes the \$50,000 contingent gift offered by Edward S. Harkness of New York when the goal is in sight.

## Boys Whistle While They Pound and Saw



Manual Training Students at Akron, O., "Complete the Job" of Constructing House With Modern Improvements, Despite Predictions That They Would Have to Call in Regular Workmen to Help Them.

## LEGION GROUP'S STAND ON ARMS BAN ARRAIGNED

### Hamilton Fish Says Legionnaires in Congress Favor Burton Proposal

Burton Proposal

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**

WASHINGTON.—The action of the national defense committee of the American Legion is going on record as opposed to the Burton resolution forbidding the exportation of arms to belligerent nations was arraigned on the floor of the House by Hamilton Fish (R.), Representative from New York, a former officer of the Legion and a member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, which has approved the Burton proposal.

One who has worked many years among the Czechs and the Bohemians, and whose experience goes back to the days of the Bohemian National Hall on Seventy-Third Street and to Sokol Hall on Seventy-First Street, has given to this Webster branch a beautiful tribute. This is it: "I do not know if the atmosphere of other libraries, but if it is the same elsewhere as at Webster Branch, then this institution, besides being educational, is a place of consolation."

### SERVICE OF DUTCH LIBERAL RECALLED

How a Dutch army officer of the late eighteenth century went to prison for his liberalism in religion and government is recalled by the presentation of a portrait of Franc Adrian van der Kemp to the American Unitarian Association, to be hung in the Unitarian Building in Boston.

The picture is a copy of a portrait painted in 1787 while Mr. van der Kemp was imprisoned in Utrecht for radical views on civil and religious liberty. One of the charges against him was that he caused the Constitution of the United States, written that year, to be translated into Dutch and published. Exiled from Holland 10 years later, he came to America and founded a liberal church at Barneveld, N. Y., which became the Unitarian Church of that place.

The original portrait hangs in the historical museum in New York City, its painter unknown. The copy was made by Miss Adeline Moffat of Boston.

### Music

#### "Butterfly"

For the second opera of its Boston season, the American Opera Company last evening presented Puccini's "Madame Butterfly" at the Hollis Street Theater, Frank St. Leger conducting. The imagination and initiative which almost invariably decorate the mounting of any opera by this company made themselves felt last evening as soon as the curtain rolled up. Instead of disclosing, in the conventional manner, a setting of a Japanese garden or house, the audience saw a screen on the front of the stage, closed sliding sections of the wall of a house. Not till the music of the overture had begun to establish its mood were the sections rolled aside to reveal the setting which served as background for the entire evening.

The back of the stage, opening on a garden, served as entrance. At the end of the first act and to mark the general, two brigadier-generals, a colonel and a few other officers or former officers.

"These men have sent letters to

members of the House opposing this step forward for international peace and amity," Mr. Fish asserted, "but we members of the committee who are Legionnaires decline to accept any such attitude as reflecting the views of the rank and file of the American Legion, as we believe that the Legion means what it says in its preamble when it states that its object is to 'promote peace and good will in the world.'"

### NEGROES PLEASED OVER RECOGNITION

#### Association for Advancement Notes Good Progress

The Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitsky conducting, gave the third in its series of "classical programs" in Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon. The items were Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Schéhérazade" Suite and those excerpts from Wagner's "Prelude to Lohengrin," "Forest Murmurs" and Overture to "Tannhäuser."

As all these numbers and their interpretations by Mr. Koussevitsky are thrice familiar, it is needless to comment on them in detail. It is sufficient to say that conductor and orchestra were at the top of their best, and that the audience responded heartily to their powerful appeal.

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

PASADENA, Calif.—The value of the California citrus fruit crop exceeds the gold production of the

United States three times and is as large as three-fourths of the silver production of the entire world, said

A growing recognition of the efforts of Negroes in the fine arts and intellectual fields has characterized the last year, according to the annual report of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People for 1927, which has been released by James A. Franklin, assistant secretary of the Boston branch of the association.

It points out that Negro singers and musicians are able to fill some of the finest concert halls or are soloists with famous orchestras,

that many important periodicals in the United States are open to Negro writers and that large publishing houses have brought out seven books by Negro authors within the last year.

The report gives credit to the Spingarn Medal, of which 11 awards have been made, as having called attention to merit in Negro art.

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**China and Glass Merchants**

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ESTABLISHED 1798

**Engraved Wedding Stationery**

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100 Announcements \$16.85

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**Adams & Swett**

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**W. H. BRETT COMPANY**

30 Bromfield Street, Boston

**Franklin Airman**

By

FRANKLIN MOTOR CAR CO.

596 Commonwealth Avenue

BOSTON

W. B. Geissinger, advertising manager of the California Fruit Growers' Exchange, here.

Last year the total citrus production was much in excess of any previous total, and brought \$19,000,000 into California alone, he stated. Advertising is directly responsible for the orange juice sale, declared Mr. Geissinger. During the past year 42,000 orange-juice machines consumed 5000 carloads of fruit.

## ROCK ASPHALT USE INCREASING

**Natural Paving Material Output Was 350,000 Tons in 1927**

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Kentucky's rock asphalt, a natural paving material-laid on the highways just as it comes from the mines, without heating or mixing, and ready for traffic immediately after spreading, has grown rapidly in popularity until production in 1927, 1927, totalled 350,000 tons. This compares with 55,000 tons produced in 1920 and, according to Dr. Willard Rouse Johnson, probably only 25 per cent of the state's deposits are being operated today.

Native-wire attention was attracted to this natural product when it was employed for the construction of the Chicago's noted drives. Kentucky's most famous road, the Dixie Highway, from Louisville to Camp Knox, was built in 1915 and 1916, without the pounding of daily processions of army trucks and artillery during the war, and is still a splendid road—without having undergone surface repairs.

**YOUTH IS ENCOURAGED TO MAKE OWN SUCCESS**

Education must impress on youth that success cannot be handed down by rich fathers but must be earned by individual effort, says Joseph I. Melanson, a shoe manufacturer of North Adams, Mass., in the Boston News Bureau.

"When parents have paid the price of their own success," said Mr. Melanson, "they should not be expected to pay the price for their son's success. So long as a boy believes his father is going to drudge and pay the price for him, the boy, with few exceptions, will not try to earn his own success and that is why the boy, who has parents that have nothing to give, will go get for himself, earn his own success, and make good."

**SIX-ROOM HOME BUILT BY BOYS**

Students in Trade School

Carry Out Every Detail of Construction Work

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

AKRON, O.—Camping trips, the old swimmin' hole and other pastimes

were sacrificed by a group of Akron schoolboys who have built a modern six-room home as a manual training project conducted jointly by the Builders' Exchange and the Board of Education.

The lads carried the enterprise to success despite predictions of their elders that they would have to call regular workmen to help them out.

As former Mayor D. C. Rybold put it:

"With never a thought of labor disputes, these lads whistled and sang as they pounded nail and sanded boards."

The house has every appearance of having been built by experienced workmen. The carpentry, sheet metal work, and heating, plumbing and wiring installations were accomplished by students ranging in age from 16 to 18 years.

The ban applies to heavy trucks

on highways in all town south of the central mountain lines running east and west through Connecticut. It includes the towns along the Daniel Webster highway from Concord to Meredith and the State road from Franklin to Bristol.

The house has every appearance

of having been built by experienced workmen. The carpentry, sheet metal work, and heating, plumbing and wiring installations were accom-

plished by students ranging in age from 16 to 18 years.

The workers represented

the Board of Education.

The work was superintended by

E. C. Auten, co-ordinator and in-

structor of carpentry at the Hower

School, with the assistance of A. P.

Newman, instructor in sheet metal

work. Several other instructors directed the work of their departments. Experienced craftsmen supervised the plastering, bricklaying and other specialized work.

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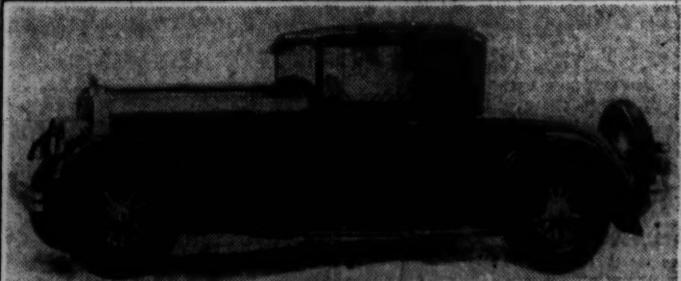
# Here Are Some of the Attractive Models Seen at the Boston Automobile Show

Wooden Wheels Characterize Smart Buick



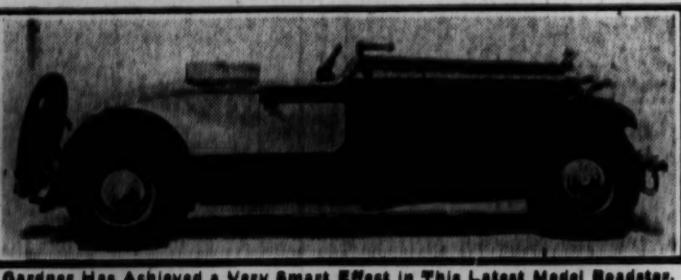
The Buick Model 29, Five-Passenger Town Brougham Has Plenty of Room Both in the Front and Rear Compartments. Clearness of Vision From Driving Seat is Feature of This Job.

Airman Three-Passenger Coupe Attractive



Mounted on the 119-inch Airman Chassis, This Personal Car is the Latest Offering From Franklin. Distinct Deco Lines Are Noticeable. Rumble Seat in the Rear May Be Added if Desired.

A Speed Type Gardner Roadster



Gardner Has Achieved a Very Smart Effect in This Latest Model Roadster. The Paneling is Unusual and With the Black and White Wire Wheels Gives an Air to the Whole Job That is Extremely Pleasing.

Latest Hudson Super-Six Landau Sedan



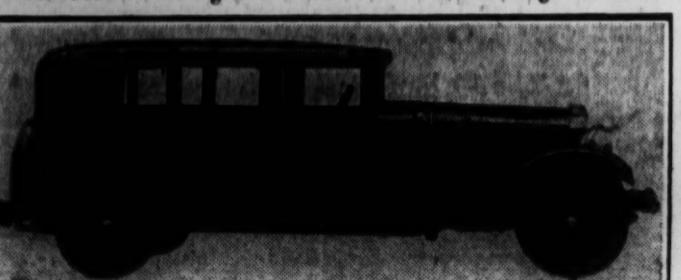
This Model With 127-inch Chassis Has Nickel-Steel Window Sashes, Narrow Steel Pillars and Leather Top. Extreme Roominess Reflects Comfort and Speed.

New Ford Sport Coupe



Combines the Alert Smartness of the Roadster and the Advantages of a Closed Model. Finished in Attractive Solar Harmonies With Special Hand Stripping.

New Stearns-Knight De Luxe Seven-Passenger Sedan



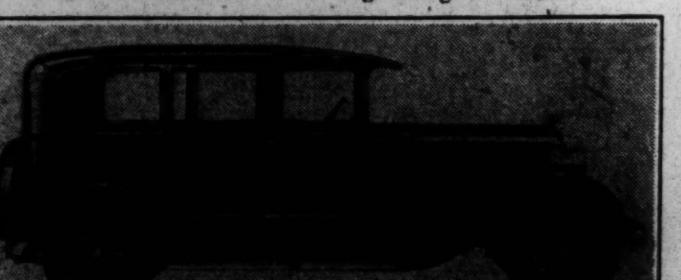
Mounted on a Chassis With a Wheelbase of 145 Inches, This Model Represents a Truly Luxurious Motorcar. This is the Initial Appearance in the Quality Class. The Long, Graceful Lines Enhance the Effect of Smartness. Powered by the Eight-Cylinder Knight Sleeve-Valve Engine.

A Smart Four-Passenger Sport Coupe



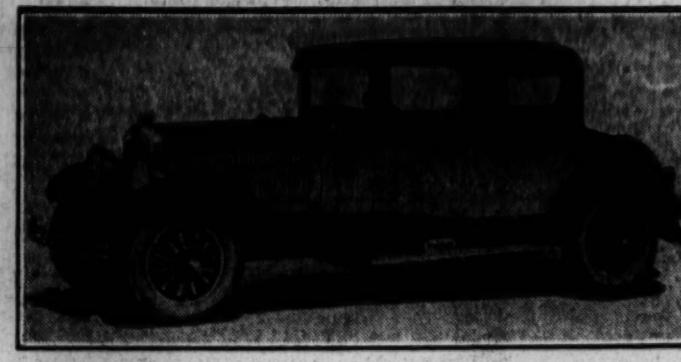
The New Oldsmobile Six-Cylinder Coupe Has Individual Body and Radiator Lines Which Mark Its Appearance Anywhere. New Narrow Radiator Gives Speed Effect Symbolical of This Year's Cars.

A Well-Mannered Straight Eight Sedan



The New President Straight Eight Sedan for Seven Passengers is Powered With a Studebaker 100-Horsepower Motor, Capable of Delivering 80 Miles Per Hour When Needed, Under Perfect Control.

A Long, Low Speedy Reo Victoria



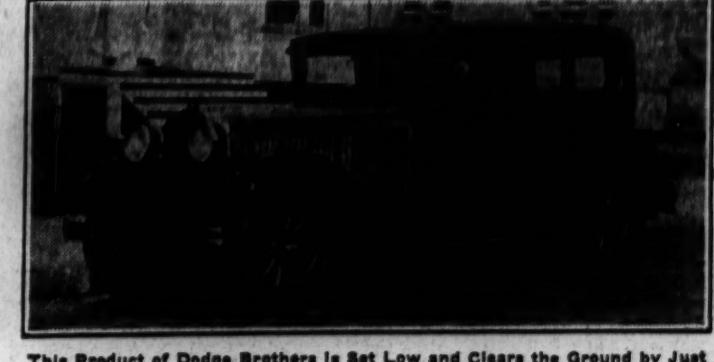
The 1928 Edition of the Flying Cloud Victoria, With its Narrow Appearance Body, Is Extremely Graceful and Appealing. Finished in Two-Toned Lacquer.

Flexibility Is Emphasized in New Whippet



This European Type Model Is Based on Continental Design. Its Turning Radius in Traffic Makes it Very Convenient for Driving on Crowded Streets.

The New Victory Six Sedan



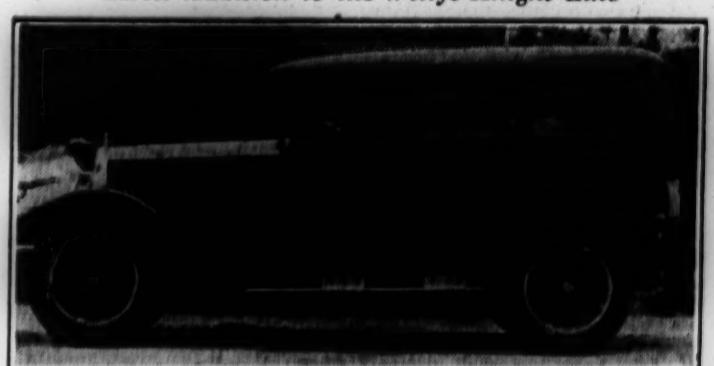
This Product of Dodge Brothers Is Set Low and Clears the Ground by Just Enough for Safe Driving. Powered by the Big Six Dodge Engine. Unusually Smart in Appearance.

Unusually Attractive Rolls-Royce Warwick



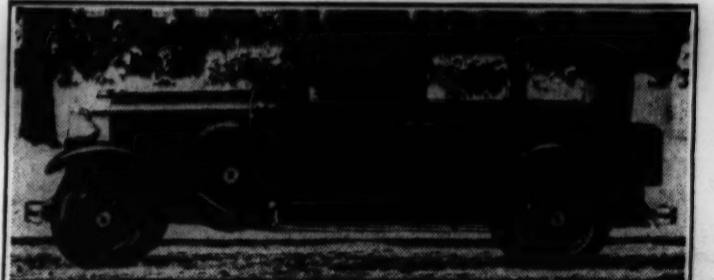
Mounted on the New Phantom Chassis, This New Model Gives an Appearance of Smartness and Speed Seldom Seen Except on a Luxury Job. The Color Combination of Cream and Dark Tones Gives a Decidedly Aristocratic Appearance on the Road.

Latest Addition to the Willys-Knight Line



This New Special Six Sedan Is Powered by the Knight Sleeve-Valve Engine, Giving it Unusual Power and Ease of Operation. The Long Body Lines Accentuate the Class of This Vehicle.

European Type Hupmobile Century Eight Sedan



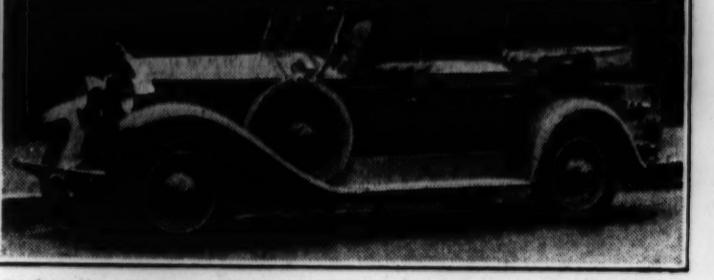
This Model Has the Long, Low Lines Which Are Demanded by Particular Buyers This Season. Wire Wheels, Special Trunk Rack, Full Balloon Tires and Full Lighting Make This a Very Dignified Vehicle.

Weymann Top on New Stutz Landau



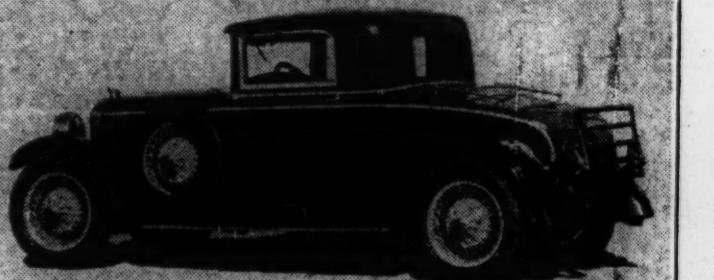
The Beauville Model, With Weymann All-Weather Top and Wide Door Opening Almost to the Bili, Gives an Appearance of Smartness to This Vehicle That Characterizes the Best English Coachwork.

Speed Lines of New Pierce-Arrow Phaeton



Perfect Appointments Make This Four-Passenger Model Distinctive. Finished in Toned Pierce-Arrow Gray Which Makes a Direct Appeal to the Feminine Fancy. Furnished With Wire Wheels and Special Lighting System.

Built on Approved Continental Lines



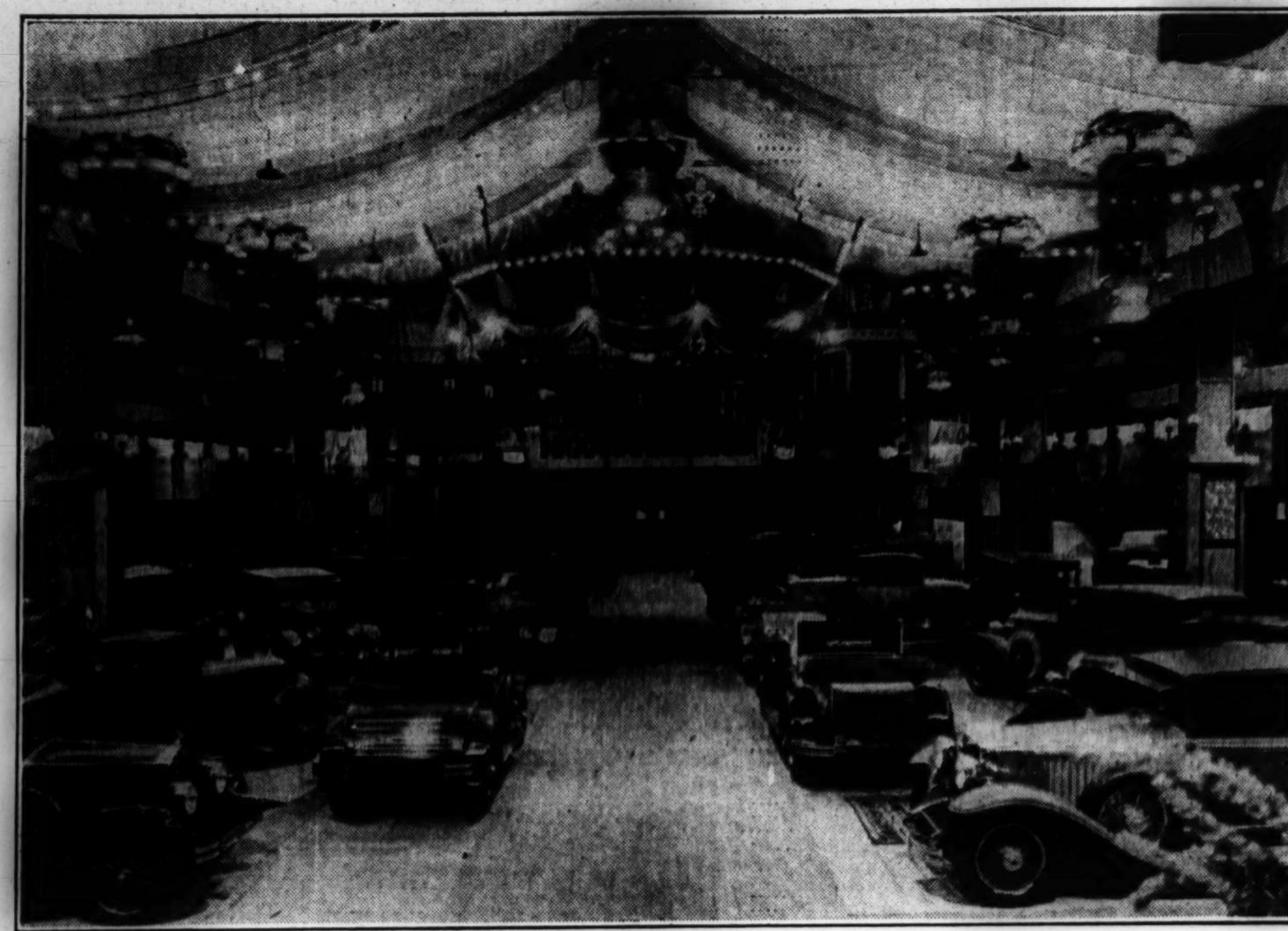
The Model 360-Nash, With Wire Wheel Equipment, Definitely Reflects the Spanish Design Motor Vehicle, Which Has Always Been the Last Word in Automobile Construction.

Low, Lengthy Effect of New Cadillac Interesting



Fleetness and Grace Are Distinctive of the New Fisher-Built Four-Passenger Cadillac Phaeton. The Effect is Emphasized by the Smart Molded Treatment and Wide Curving Renders.

## Beautiful Setting for Outstanding Cars on Exhibition



Typical Examples of American and English Coach Making Are Seen to Advantage

THE cars shown on this page are typical examples of American and English coach-making, with just a touch of the French and Spanish ideas to complete the picture. While no two vehicles look exactly the same, they all combine certain characteristics which have had a common beginning somewhere. With the last word in efficiency under the hood and beneath the body of the car, it has been necessary to combine smartness, speed and comfort, not only inside the body but on the exterior as well. By blending the most restful colors together acceptably, a soft toning has been obtained which is exceedingly pleasing. By making the body lines long and

graceful the effect of a motor vehicle which can idle along or make 80 miles an hour without effort is obtained. And by utilizing all the refinements necessary, the luxurious ideas of the most fastidious woman driver or owner can be satisfied.

On many cars the radiator has been narrowed to get the effect of a lean, long, graceful vehicle from the tip of the hood to the trunk rack on the rear. Some automobiles seem rather squat in appearance, but with all the equipment on board, have that style which can be acquired only through years of experience. Take the Weymann body, for instance. At first glance it seems rather loosely built, but a close examination proves its snug

construction. On the Stutz shown here it has class all over it. The Rolls-Royce is distinctly an English product, even though built right here in Massachusetts. With the tendency toward shorter wheelbases, this car seems to stand aloof from the rest of the motor vehicles with which it contacts. Only a few years ago, this car stood alone in its class. Today at least six American cars can challenge that supremacy and at least six more will prove their right to come within the favored circle the coming year. The American manufacturer has realized that there is something in motor vehicle building besides the engine. The results in part are shown on this page.

Airplane Characteristics on the Jordan Eight



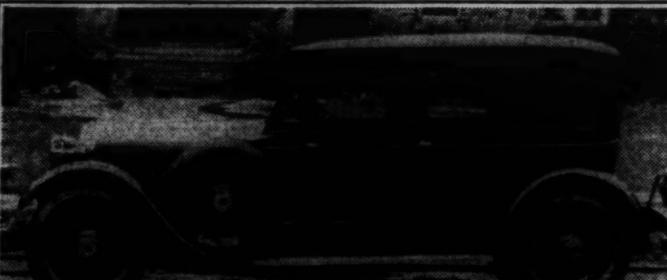
Horsepower Has Been Increased 33 Per Cent—Torque 21 Per Cent—on the New Jordan Air Line Eight. A New and Scientific Combination of Power and Efficiency.

An Example of the Best American Coach Making



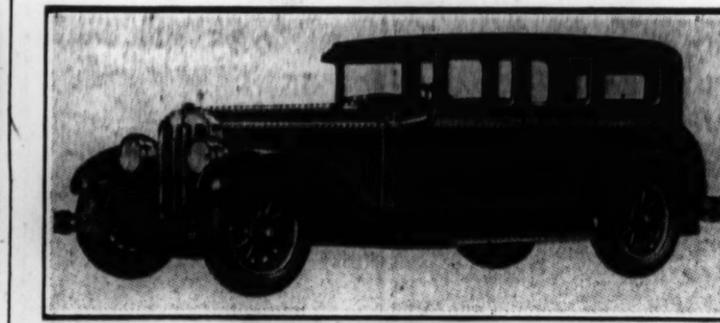
The New Oakland All-American Six Landau Sedan Is a Combination of Luxury and Comfort Found Only in the Highest Type American-Built Motor Vehicles.

New Two-Window Berline Lincoln



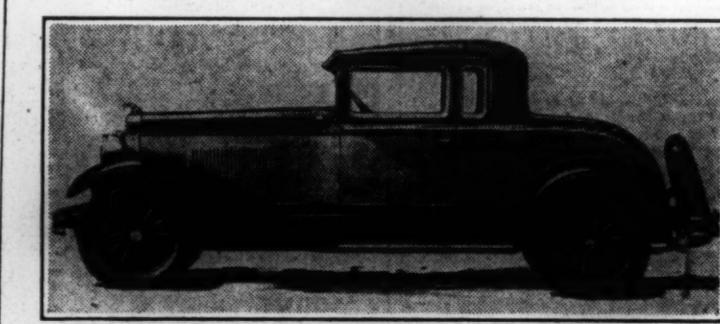
Four Doors Make This Car Very Accessible to Both Front and Rear Compartments. Finished in the New Lincoln Colors on Body. Convertible Top Makes This All-Weather Car Adaptable to Any Conditions.

The Royal Eight Embodies Individual Style



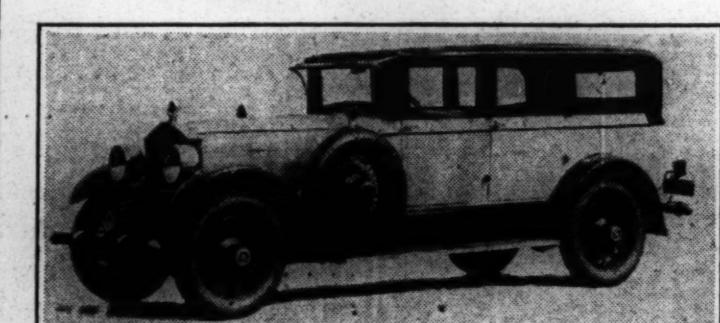
This Model Is Styled Along Distinctive Chandler Lines. Cushions of Rich Silver-Gray Mohair, Together With Perfectly Appointed Rear and Front Compartments Give a Luxurious Appearance to This Sedan.

Distinctive Lines Feature New Peerless



The Six-91 Cabriolet With its Extremely Racy Appearance Has Long Body Lines Which Make the Whole Vehicle Very Graceful. Fabricated Top Makes All-Weather Driving Comfortable.

The Lancaster Idea Carried Out Well



In This Elegance Seven-Passenger Model, the Long Racy Lines and Rectangular Radiator Effect Give the Appearance of the Most Approved English Jobs. Wire Wheels Are Part of Regular Equipment.

# Fashions and Crafts

## Bright Colors in Florida

**Miami**  
Special Correspondence  
**W**HAT is being worn at the Florida resorts this winter is a forecast of the styles for the coming summer in the north, so one can expect a season of unusual brilliance and variety of color. At any large gathering, such as one seen on the terraces at luncheon in the gardens in the late afternoon, at the big hotels, at garden parties, or on the beach, the riot of color in the women's costumes makes an effect like an old-fashioned garden where flowers of every hue and kind grew massed in profusion.

Perhaps it is the flowered chiffons that make one think of gardens. This delightful material was never more popular than it is at present, nor more artistic in its designs. Gone are the huge roses and bold patterns of former days. Modest, dainty little flowers now sprinkle themselves about with such subtle mingling of color that there is almost unlimited

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Vanilla

opportunity for carrying out interesting color schemes. The ensemble idea is strictly adhered to. That is, the hat, jewelry, bag, and shoes harmonize with some of the shades in the dress. A chiffon dress having a figure of small flowers in which yellow and periwinkle-blue predominated, had with it a large hair hat of the same shade of blue trimmed with leaves cut from three shades of yellow chiffon. A pale yellow bag and beige kid shoes completed the ensemble.

Another chiffon gown had a geometric design in various shades of green on a background of blue. With it was worn a felt hat of lettuce-green, circled by a band of silks upon which were appliquéd small flowers of cut felt in shades of orchid and cream with green leaves. The envelope purse that went with this costume purrched the belt. It was made of the same felt decorated with the same kind of flowers. A green crystal choker and a green and gold bracelet were the harmonizing ornaments, together with a bunch of violets that held to the shoulder the matching scarf which had plain green ends. The scarf was draped across to the other shoulder and then floated down the back. Shoes of material in similar design to the dress were worn.

### Movement and Intricacy

Scarves, bows with long ends at the back of the neck, and little capes hanging from the shoulders are leading features of the sheer fabric dresses. These flowing pieces, with the full skirts give a fluttering effect with every movement. Sleeves are either long or missing entirely. Both styles seem equally popular.

A costume of one solid shade is seldom seen. It's a dress of a plain crepe with three shades of darker, invariably composed of the lighter shades are seen in the darker in geometric patterns. If one shade does compose a gown it is made up of more than one material, such as an overblouse of aangora with a plaited crepe-de-chine skirt of the same shade. The wool blouse will be trimmed with futuristic designs in the crepe-de-chine to unite the costume. Dyed lace is much used with chiffon in delicate shade for evening.

The favorite costume for all-day wear is the white crepe-de-chine dress with which belongs the little jacket of some bright print. A touch of the material of the coat on the neck, belt or bottom of the skirt makes the ensemble. A silk pattern showing wavy horizontal stripes in vivid hues is much used for these little coats. A very dressy one was made of batik in lovely colors. Embroidered linen and flowered cretonne frequently bloom in this capacity.

### Many of This Type

At the annual fashion show held recently at the Flemings Hotel, many examples of this type were displayed by the models. One white blouse had the bottom of the over-blouse heavily embroidered in bright colors, green predominating. The little box coat was a sagegreen lined with white which was embroidered on the corners to match the waist. Another of this type was suitable for wear in the north. It was of gray tweed. The waist of king's blue, tied at the throat with a large bow, opening over a vest of white to the bottom where it again tied in a larger bow with long ends.

Flowered chiffon was shown both

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EIGHT**  
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Mail this advertisement when ordering, and get a Miracle Paper Dish Rag with interesting samples free for you and your friends.

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in afternoon and evening models, almost more than any other fabric. The evening gowns were all long, some quite long all around; but the bottom is always uneven, made so by the many little points and ends of the fluttering chiffon or tulle. The idea of having the skirt longest in the back is still prevalent, although sometimes the length creeps around to one side. A flowered taffeta, red and blue flowers on white, had a circular skirt with the bottom cut square. Three of the corners were of equal length. The fourth corner over the left hip reached to the floor. The waist was slightly fitted, a surplice-cut with deep V neck. A green-flowered chiffon evening dress had the back with a large hair hat of the same shade of blue, circled by a band of silks upon which were appliquéd small flowers of cut felt in shades of orchid and cream with green leaves. The envelope purse that went with this costume purrched the belt. It was made of the same felt decorated with the same kind of flowers. A green crystal choker and a green and gold bracelet were the harmonizing ornaments, together with a bunch of violets that held to the shoulder the matching scarf which had plain green ends. The scarf was draped across to the other shoulder and then floated down the back. Shoes of material in similar design to the dress were worn.

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The Silhouette at the Left Bears a Striking Resemblance to the Dresses Worn in the Late Nineties and the Beginning of the Present Century. The Center Silhouette is Similar to the Flounced Styles of Flora Days. The Cape Coat in Which the Third Figure is Clad Reminds One of the Capelets Which Were Popular in the Same Decade.

## Paris Gowns in the Making

IT IS a real adventure to visit workrooms where Parisian costumers are being fashioned by gifted artists and deaf seamstresses.

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famous midinettes—when they leave the elementary schools, usually at 14 years of age, and as fourth, third, second, and first assistants they arrive at the top in four years. The rue de la Paix is bounded east and west by shops over which great names walk, famous for fashion. These establishments vie in splendor with their neighbors, the jewelers, display as it has been said, gems more priceless than kings have.

The writer visited some of these fashion marts in order to see how are made gowns that command the admiration of discriminating dressers the world over, and to come into touch with the workers of this aristocratic trade. As the guest of a government official, she was introduced to owners and managers and taken into workrooms into which the visitor seldom penetrates.

The first establishment visited bore over the door the single word "Worth." The present owner is the grandson of the first M. Worth, who bears the name famous in the realm of fashion.

The House of Worth is a very old French mansion built about the open courtyard that prevails in Paris. Rooms once the living quarters and salons of fashionable Parisians for nearly a century have been used as Worth workshops. Little has been done to alter the original interest and charm of the old mansion. Elaborate mirrors, carved mantels, high ceilings, deep French windows mark the splendor of an earlier day. Visitors and customers are received as guests of a great house.

The apartments form a series of workrooms. The large open room of the garment factory or rear-factory common in the United States, is not used in these exclusive establishments. Plain soft-topped tables, ordinary chairs, the familiar dress forms and an occasional sewing machine constitute the equipment. Garments are pressed with the old-fashioned "sad iron" or a gas iron. Electric irons are still uncommon. In these shops the workers and their art and skill are pre-eminently "the trade."

A Paris gown is originated in one of these small workrooms by the dressmaker who is responsible for the frock from its inception to its completion. She is assisted by apprentices who do tasks that can be intrusted to them. Otherwise there is no division of labor. Machine sewing is negligible, as in Paris the prestige of the trade rests on hand-work. This feature has taken on new emphasis since the war through better organization of the dressmaking workrooms, which makes more marked differentiation between factory-dressmaking and the craft.

These rare fabrics are made exclusively for the house which exhibits them. One piece bearing the royal lion woven in white and gold, soft, delicate and lustrous, had just been made for the Queen of Spain.

Another piece with a design in pastel colors and gold had just been ordered by an American woman of

distinction.

And so, from the owner down to the humblest beginner in the workroom, one discovers a reverence for things done by hand. Every effort is made to keep the organization up to date without sacrificing the gift of touch and skill.

This ideal, it may be added, is maintained not only in exclusive establishments, but also in those of humbler origin which yet aim at distinction.

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# BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

## Introducing Germany

*Germany Ten Years After*, by George H. Danton. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, \$1.50.

"IT IS a strange fact," Mr. Danton informs us, "that people usually either very much like, or very much dislike, Germany and the Germans. One seldom finds a lukewarm attitude toward them." Whether this observation be justified or not, it has certainly been difficult to gather from post-war literature an account of Germany that one could unquestionably accept as free from prejudice. What with concealed antipathy on the one hand, and over-eager apologies on the other, the reader has been left to decide pretty much for himself whether present-day Germany is a camp of militarists temporarily disarmed, or a peaceable nation, much misunderstood, and unnaturally withdrawn from the sympathies of the rest of the world.

Mr. Danton very rightly insists that this deplorable and manifestly unjust state of affairs can be corrected only by bringing the Germans into closer contact with other nations. And he presents us with a book which should help materially toward that end.

### A Friend of Germany

To begin with, the author is an avowed friend of Germany. Indeed, it is difficult to see how any writer could give a fair account of the German people who was not. Further, he goes to Germany with the conviction that German contributions to civilization are to be received. And again, it may be questioned whether any observer would find the best that Germany or any other nation had to offer who did not pursue his inquiries with this assumption.

Mr. Danton does not overlook German failings, but he does see them through the eye of friendship. He finds, for example, that the German is prone to take himself and everything else subjectively and to become immensely concerned over matters that another might consider of merely trivial interest. Such a quality is not unattractive to one who understands it, though it may easily raise antagonism in one who does not.

Although the Germany that Mr. Danton, in his capacity of visiting professor, had opportunity to observe, was little more than a cross-section of German life as a whole, yet that section included the schools and colleges and home life of the middle class, which is perhaps a large enough fragment of permanent value to any one observer to know, and base his conclusions upon.

The author has the scars that still remain from the war he found much of the old plodding, the "Gedächtnishitze," that once gave the whole tone to the picture of German family life. Nor has the love of nature and of art been disturbed. "The real love of nature," Mr. Danton informs us, "is a definite, genuine, and active part of the German soul. One still walks through pleasant places unhampered by the dust and vapors from automobiles, so that it seems as if the land still belonged to the people in some subtle, spiritual sense. . . . The diffusion of music in the middle-class homes is a source of constant surprise to the stranger. People know and love music, and are not ashamed of being moved by it. The great

vigor," which shows not the slightest signs of decadence.

### Sincere and Accurate

Mr. Danton observes sincerely and accurately. His observations are dotted down informally and with little pretense at arrangement, but they will be found more helpful than many a more pretentious document from a more illustrious though less sympathetic pen.

Incidentally it is remarked that before his work in Germany Mr. Danton enjoyed an extended experience in a Peking college, an apprenticeship that may be recommended to other American observers who may regard the present cult of efficiency at home as too limited a background for studying the more lofty and less calculable ideals of other peoples of the world.

### "ECOLA!"



Jacket Design for the New Book of Sea Tales by Jacob Marmur, Published by Doubleday, Doran.

## Estimating Barric

*Barric: A Critical Estimate*, by Thomas Moult. London: Jonathan Cape, £2. Net. New York: Scribner, \$2.

**B**ARRIE, says Mr. Moult, "has worked magic more widely and for a longer period than any author since Charles Dickens," and yet, to quote from another page of a pleasant little monograph, "his genius has consistently been denied adequate appreciation." It would seem, then, that there has been some discrepancy between achievement and reward, but to determine whether this be really so would lead one into an endless and involved logomachy. What exactly is the quality of the "magic" which Barric has worked? And what does Mr. Moult himself mean by the word? And again what does he mean by "appreciation"? One kind of appreciation the author of "Peter Pan" has had in unprecedented abundance: yet it is perfectly true that serious—not to say "high-brow"—criticism has in the main refused to concentrate on him. This

has not happened to Dickens himself, nor to Stevenson, nor to Kipling, with all of whom Barric has not little in common. They have had their detractors, but never have lacked champions of authority. Why should Barric be an exception?

It is very curious; for no, one, it may be presumed, has ever classed him with the masters of books and plays of which the sole intention is a financial return.

It is a defect of Mr. Moult's book that he has not completely faced this problem. The charm of sentimentality he repudiates that a man is not sentimental if he is true to himself. That may be acknowledged, and Barric's sincerity is patent. So the problem remains where it was: and the fact also remains that when contemporary literature is being discussed his name is not often mentioned. Yet the charm of his writing and the fanciful ingenuity of his invention are undeniable. Is it, perhaps, that he is too sincere? That with all his whimsies, he is too much of a realist? That he brings into literature things which there is an instinctive feeling in sensitive men thatities, are too intimate for literature?

That is a point which Mr. Moult has not discussed; which, indeed, it would not be easy to discuss, and the omission renders incomprehensible a book which is the work at once of a whole-hearted admirer and of a discerning critic. On the external facts of his hero's career Mr. Moult is always interesting, telling his story with humor and vivacity; and his criticism, so far as it goes, is illuminating. But it is to be noted that he gives more detailed attention to the early books and plays than to these later works, like "Dear Brutus" and "Mary Rose," which he more greatly admires, and it is just in these works that the particularity, one call it questionable, element is most evident.

Mr. Moult may take it as a tribute to the stimulating quality of his book that he has provoked a review written largely with notes of interrogation.

Between these three competitors, then—dramatist, actor, producer—there must be agreed balance of power, so that each may be held due share of influence, in promoting the future prosperity of the drama, which we agree with the author is, at bottom, in a much better state than is generally recognized or understood. "Parties of the Play" is to be warmly commended to all who would bring wide knowledge, and a wise and sober judgment, to the complex problems of the modern stage.

P. A.

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## The Big Three of the Stage

*Parties of the Play*, by Ivor Brown. London: Ernest Benn, £2. ed. net.

**T**HIS book, written with all the vision, balance, lucidity, penetration and unfailing felicity of phrase, in a brief historical sketch of the triangular battle that has been, and must continue to be, fought, down all the ages, between dramatist, actor and producer, who are the three "parties of the play" referred to in the title. The whole story of recorded drama may be roughly epitomized in a sequence of the ultimate predominances of one or other of this big three.

During the early days of Greek drama, fundamentally religious in intention, the producer—or his equivalent in the persons of those responsible for that drama's rigid ritual—was unquestionably at the head of affairs; but, with the coming of Euripides, and later of Aristophanes, the author began to assume first place in a gradually secularized theater. Throughout the great days of Elizabethan drama, also, the dramatist, apparently, must have been at the top, since we talk often of Shakespeare's, but almost never of Burbage's; nor was it until Shakespeare's powers were about to wane, that the court masque began to dominate the court play; and an urgent demand for settings and pageantry brought in a producer as Inigo Jones to the front.

By Garrick's time, however, dramatist and producer alike were down; and the actor was enthroned instead, there to remain unchallenged until well into the second half of the nineteenth century, when Ibsen and his followers began to face, and to rival, the still dominant players. From the year 1800 down to the war, time's revenges brought the dramatist awhile to the top again; but today—though you do not always read much of him in the average notice of the average play—the pro-

ducer is often at the head of affairs; and it is even possible, as Mr. Brown hints, that future dramatists may come to need protection from the producer's seal, because—eminently desirable though he be, in due place and proportion—his powers, too, arbitrarily extended and exercised, may quite easily make the stage intolerable to authorship.

This reviewer has heard it said that one of the main reasons for the decline of great acting, in Germany, for instance, was the dominance of the Reinhardt type of grandiose production, in which the individual player, overshadowed by the spectacle, lost interest in his work; and Mr. Brown's opinion, upon this point, is surely sound—that the theater, if it is to prosper, must fight with its own weapons, of which the human voice is the most potent; and should not go to war with cinema and pageant upon ground of the enemy's choosing.

Between these three competitors, then—dramatist, actor, producer—they must be agreed balance of power, so that each may be held due share of influence, in promoting the future prosperity of the drama, which we agree with the author is, at bottom, in a much better state than is generally recognized or understood. "Parties of the Play" is to be warmly commended to all who would bring wide knowledge, and a wise and sober judgment, to the complex problems of the modern stage.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## The Defense and the Recompense of Idling

LET us say at once that there is a wasteful idleness, with which we are concerned not at all. That understood, a whole page remains to be written in defense of idling, in considering what it demands of us, what it gives back.

"Demands?" you say?

Idleness, properly understood, is a fine art. It is a state "affording leisure," says the dictionary, and to be at leisure mentally and physically is not so easy as it sounds. To idle properly, thought and activity must keep holiday together, not the vacant holiday of the unused and empty house, shuttered, locked, but the virile, satisfying holiday of the half-grown puppy that pranks out into field and paddock in search of adventure. It may even profit a grown man to play.

So first in our plank of defense, consider the refreshment of idling; it may be for a whole day, it may be an hour or two. This is idleness, if you are a student, you may choose to examine your house at closer quarters while your books are laid aside. You alter the position of an ornament, change the pictures round, make a little toffee—not in the sense of work, you understand, but as sheer experiment, subject to dallying and alteration. If you habitually keep house, you may leave your family to fend for itself for a day, while you fare forth to an art gallery, an auction, a restaurant or a theater, all in your best clothes, of course. These are an indispensable part of your day's idling. The great thing is to have no fixed program, to let one delicious hour promise your occupation for the next. The longer the day goes on, the more time you have to do what you like. The longer the day goes on, the more time you have to do what you like.

We first in our plank of defense, consider the refreshment of idling, it may be for a whole day, it may be an hour or two. This is idleness, if you are a student, you may choose to examine your house at closer quarters while your books are laid aside. You alter the position of an ornament, change the pictures round, make a little toffee—not in the sense of work, you understand, but as sheer experiment, subject to dallying and alteration. If you habitually keep house, you may leave your family to fend for itself for a day, while you fare forth to an art gallery, an auction, a restaurant or a theater, all in your best clothes, of course. These are an indispensable part of your day's idling. The great thing is to have no fixed program, to let one delicious hour promise your occupation for the next. The longer the day goes on, the more time you have to do what you like. The longer the day goes on, the more time you have to do what you like.

We must bring to it a sense of expectancy, a "heart at leisure from itself," a willingness to relax, to put ourselves at the service of the golden hours; we must be the guest of the day, and the recompense? For us the birds have sung, great winds have raked the skies. For us the flowers have bloomed, books have spoken, musicians have made music, and we have been deceived. Is that not a blessing on our way? And shall we not be glad? Then gladness, gratitude, appreciation, discrimination, must be added to our summary of recompense.

Listen to W. H. Davies.

How rich and great the times are now!

Know all ye sheep  
And cows, that feed,  
On staring that I stand so long  
In grass that's wet from heavy rain—  
A rainbow and a cuckoo's song  
May never come together again.

## Song on Ahu Ahu Island

I might attempt to set down a matter-of-fact description of this place if only the subject permitted one to be matter-of-fact. Strange and remote, set in a lonely space in the sea and isolated from the world for the seven or eight centuries following the decline of Polynesian navigation, there is no other land like this hollow island of Ahu Ahu. Week after week, month after month, the watcher on its cliffs may gaze out toward the horizon and see never a sail nor a distant trail of smoke toiven the dark-blue desert of the Pacific. The cliffs themselves are strange—the reef of an ancient atoll, uprooted in some convulsion of the earth to form a ring of coral stumps—sheer precipices facing the sea, half a mile of level barren summit, and an inner wall of cliffs, overlooking the rich lowlands of the interior. During the unnumbered years of their occupation, the land has set a stamp upon its people—a long on Ahu Ahu that they have forgotten when they came. Hardy, hospitable, and turbulent, they are true children of the island, yet a family apart—ruder and less languid than the people of Samoa or Tahiti, and speaking a harsher tongue. In their houses, built near the land, toward midday, they lay themselves to sleep in their beds. Tari, our supercargo, who lay ast of the mainmast, talking in low tones with his wife. It was calm here, in the lee of the island; the schooner slipped through the water with scarcely a sound, rising and falling on the long gentle swell. Faint puffs of air came off the land, bringing a species of flowers and wood smoke and moist earth.

They came in those quaint little bonnets just as the winter was done—Dear little, gay little bonnets, gaily blue in the sun! They came with a rush down the hillside; they trooped up the far side again—Dear little, gay little bonnets, daringly blue in the rain! They argued a bit at the railroad; they drew near the land, toward midday, lay themselves to sleep in their beds. Tari, our supercargo, who lay ast of the mainmast, talking in low tones with his wife. It was calm here, in the lee of the island; the schooner slipped through the water with scarcely a sound, rising and falling on the long gentle swell. Faint puffs of air came off the land, bringing a species of flowers and wood smoke and moist earth.

## Habitation

If you were to go back to Plainville, you could not find it there. The white spire's gone and a yellow tower is squat upon the air. And there is a block of painted brick where was the village square. . . . It was a species of chant, with response; four girls did most of the singing, their voices mingling in barbershop harmonies, each verse ending in a prolonged melodic wail. Precisely as the last note died away, in time with the cadence of the chant, the top voices of the men took up the response, "Kah, ah!" ("No, alas!") Fair turned to fair,

"They sing well," he said, "these Ahu Ahu people; I like to listen to them. That is a hymn, but a stranger would never suspect it—the music is pure heathen. Look at the torch-lights in the village; smell the land breeze—it would tell you you were in the islands if you were set down here blindfold from a place ten thousand miles away. With that singing in one's ears, it is not difficult to fancy oneself in a long capo, at the end of an old-time voyage, chanting a song of thanksgiving—from memory lands of the South Seas, by JAMES N. HALL and CHARLES B. NOBLE.

ISABEL FIRKE CONANT.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14, 1928

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

PUBLISHED BY  
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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## EDITORIALS

### Democracy's Advance in Japan

**A**N ELECTION incident in Japan which passed almost unobserved by the outside world but which is as significant of the ideal of democratic government sweeping that Nation as is the election itself, was the eleventh-hour attempt of Dr. Kisaburo Suzuki, Minister of Home Affairs in the Tanaka Cabinet, to brand the Minseito opposition as disloyal to the Throne, the most serious charge possible in the eyes of the Japanese people. Dr. Suzuki issued a statement to the press for publication on the morning of election day in which he attacked the Minseito slogan, "We urge that the government of the Diet, by the Diet and for the people should be brought about." He claimed that this was a violation of the Constitution and that in Japan the Government is "of the Emperor, by the Emperor and for the people," adding that the Minseito idea was "contrary to the form of state of Japan."

The reaction of the public was the exact opposite of what Dr. Suzuki had sought. Not one paper in the whole of Japan upheld him, and there were few indeed which failed to attack him outright. Many a voter suddenly swerved from the Selyukai to the Minseito camp because of this statement. It is obviously ridiculous to charge a great political party, with a former Premier and cabinet ministers in its ranks, with traitorous intent, and that is what the charge of disloyalty to the Throne amounts to in Japan. Moreover, Dr. Suzuki condemned parliamentary government by his statement and asked the newly enfranchised public to vote against it, to vote against the very system for which it had long struggled and which was even then being given its first trial.

Two decades and more ago Dr. Suzuki's stand would have swung an election. At that time actual power rested in the hands of neither the Emperor nor the people. Technically, the Emperor is all powerful. Actually, he exercises but slightly more power than does the King of England. That condition prevailed two decades ago, and it prevails today. But two decades ago de facto power lay in the hands of a little group of men surrounding the Throne, of the Genro and the men able to influence the Genro.

It was against just this very situation that the leaders of the universal manhood suffrage movement fought. It was for the abolition of this privileged extralegal group and the substitution of the Diet in its place that the battle for democratic party government was waged. One by one the outstanding members of that group read the future correctly, and one by one they stepped into the ranks of a political party. Prince Ito founded what is now the Minseito. Count Itagaki established the party now known as the Selyukai. Only Prince Yamagata of all the Genro remained an adamant enemy to party government. Prince Saionji is now left alone of that group, and Prince Saionji has ever been its most liberal member. Instead of blocking party government today, he actually aids and abets it.

There is nothing disloyal in the Minseito platform or slogan, and the Japanese public is fully aware of that fact. The difference between the views of that party and Dr. Suzuki is whether the Diet or a handful of bureaucrats is to exercise de facto power under the Emperor. Inch by inch the upholders of Dr. Suzuki's view have retreated since 1890, when the Diet first came into being. The triumph of the upholders of party government is not quite completed, but it is nearly so. The passage of the universal manhood suffrage law and its operation in the recent election probably mark the crisis, and from now on the cause of democracy is assured. Dr. Suzuki sought to defend an outgrown ideal of government with an antiquated weapon which he has discovered to be a boomerang.

### Canada's Fight for Temperance

**L**IQUOR interests were so firmly entrenched in some Canadian provinces that they were able to resist the drive for dominion-wide prohibition after the war. Even in the provinces where the electorate favored prohibition, distilleries and breweries were allowed to continue manufacturing for export. They contributed to political campaign funds and financed agitations for Government sale of liquor. Propaganda misled many Canadian people into the belief that intemperance prevails under prohibition more than under the former policy of licensed premises. Other subtle arguments employed by enemies of temperance were that Government sale of intoxicants in Canada would attract tourists from the United States, and that the profits netted by Government liquor stores would be applied to reduce provincial taxation.

One after another, most of the provinces succumbed to the liquor propaganda, until it reached as far east as Prince Edward Island—where the thrifty islanders intelligently checked the move for Government sale. In the larger provinces farther west, where the experiment of selling liquor in Government stores is being tried, experience is teaching Canadian citizens that there can be no temperance with an evil traffic.

Supporters of Government sale used to advance the argument that it would promote "true temperance" and eliminate illicit dealing

in liquor. Experience is exposing the fallacy of such specious pleas. As provincial government sale has spread, there has been a marked increase in the liquor traffic. According to the official records of the dominion bureau of statistics, which is a branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce, alcoholic beverages imported into Canada for consumption have increased from \$20,607,338 in 1923 to \$42,306,482 in 1927. The increase in gallons is similar.

Five years after Government sale began in the Province of Quebec, a Quebec daily paper stated: "Violations of the liquor law are occurring each day to the knowledge of the whole population." It spoke of the bootlegging of liquor by peddlers "going around from office to office." In British Columbia, where Government sale has been in effect since 1921, Vancouver papers have repeatedly denounced the continuance of illicit liquor trading. Similarly in the prairie provinces and in Ontario, the newspapers are constantly furnishing evidence that Government sale has failed to eliminate bootlegging. The Attorney-General of Manitoba made specific reference to it last year. The former Premier of Ontario, E. C. Drury, speaking in Toronto recently, denounced Government sale as more pernicious than the open bar in some of its consequences. Canadian temperance forces have an uphill battle ahead, but the fight is going on. The groundwork is being prepared for another move forward.

### A Tribute to Youth

**T**HOROUGHLY refreshing is it to read the high tribute paid to modern youth by Prof. Earl Barnes of Philadelphia in a lecture delivered at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. In the midst of the critical indictment levied against the young people of today, moreover, there is food for thought for this generation's elders in his statement that youth is extremely sensitive to conventions and that morals are largely dependent upon standards of good taste. In other words, or putting it more bluntly, if the young folk of the present offend in any particular, the direction in which to look in order to find the cause of the trouble is toward their elders.

Basing his conclusion upon the fact that there are fewer criminals in the penitentiaries today than in 1910, and that government statistics show about a 20 per cent decrease in juvenile delinquency in the past eighteen years, Professor Barnes declared that youth is probably cleaner, straighter and living better and more decently today than when he was a boy. And he added this bit of information: "We can lead young people in the right direction by establishing canons of good taste." To a large extent, to state the issue in general terms, if right ideals are implanted in the growing consciousness of each generation, a steadily advancing morality may be expected as a natural consequence.

### Defining Speculation

**D**ESPITE the appreciable increase in value and number of securities listed on the various stock exchanges, some belief exists that the "speculative" operations in stocks are still too large and should be curtailed. Before any adequate measure of curtailment can be accomplished we must first have a fair definition of what constitutes excessive speculation. The charge of speculation, it must be acknowledged, is frequently made only when it is intended to say that stocks and bonds are being traded on a margin. The extent of speculation, however, is commonly measured by the amount of brokers' loans carried by the banks, such loans representing the volume of marginal trading. According to some semi-official estimates alleged to have emanated from officials of the federal reserve system, brokers' loans should be curtailed to approximately \$3,000,000,000. According to some conservative investors such loans are not excessive when they do not exceed \$5,000,000,000. While it is difficult to reconcile these definitive figures, suffice it to say the loans at present are nearer the first figure than the latter.

When the rediscount rates of the reserve banks were increased, the general belief was that this was predicated upon a desire of the federal reserve system to withdraw funds from the speculative markets and to reduce brokers' loans. The volume of such loans was slow to reduce, however. There has undoubtedly been some good reason for this, based probably upon the inherent faith of the investing public in present stock values. This belief is borne out by the reports circulated by brokerage houses to the effect that there is a strong "back current" to the market and that numerous investors have ready cash in hand to back up orders to buy stocks when their quotations shade under their current accepted values. That back current of orders is doing much to stem any trend toward a rapid liquidation of the securities markets.

Also it should be remembered that marginal trading today is done on a much broader basis than in previous years. When buying and selling orders were taken upon a margin of ten points, it was a much easier matter to force the "buyer" to liquidate and to pile up artificially an avalanche of selling orders. Such a condition, it is alleged, does not exist today in the market. Brokers no longer take orders upon such a narrow margin. They have been demanding a margin of twenty points and in some instances as high as twenty-five points. Securities held under such circumstances are not so easily dislodged from their position, and values have to sag considerably before there can be developed a general selling movement. Lacking the latter eventually the market may be expected to hold rather firmly, until more drastic pressure is exerted.

### American Honors for Kossuth

**M**ORE than two generations ago the name of Louis Kossuth was on the lips of every American. Together with several of his countrymen, who like himself had struggled to gain freedom from the foreign yoke imposed by Austria and Russia, the famous Hungarian patriot had come to the United States for aid. However, then, as now, the American Govern-

ment held itself aloof from European entanglements. Kossuth's visit at that time turned largely on popular American acclaim.

It is in an atmosphere far different from what obtained these seventy-six years ago that 500 countrymen of Kossuth have come to the United States to participate in the unveiling tomorrow of a statue of the Hungarian champion of freedom in New York City. Since those early and strenuous days in the history of Hungary thousands upon thousands of self-expatriated Hungarian men and women have come to the United States and have aided substantially in building up the land of their choice. For this reason the dedication exercises attending the unveiling of the Kossuth monument are of interest, not only to American-Hungarians, but to all having at heart the progress of any people yearning for freedom from foreign domination.

Although the American Government could not do anything directly to aid Hungary during the revolutionary period, still it was instrumental in preventing Kossuth from being turned over to Austria and Russia. And it is largely because of this fact, and as an expression of deep-felt gratitude, that Kossuth's countrymen in the United States are now about to present the statue of their national hero to the people of this country. Furthermore, a free and independent Hungary is not forgetful of what it owes America on the score of its present independence. A more notable delegation of foreigners has perhaps never visited the United States than the present one, which is headed by Baron Sigmund Perenyi, and which includes twenty-five members of the Hungarian Parliament.

Gifts of the nature of this statue of Kossuth by one-time aliens speak a language all their own. For they are the unspoken appreciation of benefits received in a new land by those leaving their fitters behind to enjoy the inalienable rights of man. Joining the already notable group of this kind in America, the Kossuth statue should prove one more the strengthening of the relations between the Old World and the New.

### An Eastern National Park

**T**HAT the people of the eastern states should have in territory adjacent to their homes a national pleasure ground such as those which plentifully invite the people of the middle and far West, has long been urged. Now at last, by the aid of the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Foundation, bond issues by Tennessee and North Carolina, and the patriotic contributions of citizens of Knoxville, a great park is to be developed in that part of the Alleghenies known as the Great Smokies. The land which is to be maintained for public benefit is in the states of Tennessee and North Carolina. It includes forests and marshes, mountains and valleys, streams and springs. It is in as temperate a section as can be found in the eastern states.

Lacking much of the spectacular scenery of the Yosemite or the Yellowstone, it is still full of beauty spots and has mountain peaks towering as high as 6,000 feet. Without any such monumental arboreal specimens as the big trees of the Yosemite, it still has a very considerable area of primeval forests of hardwood, and the flora in springtime is brilliant with laurel, rhododendron and azalea. Botanists say that in flowering shrubs it is richer than any other part of the United States.

This park will also furnish a happy retreat for the disappearing wild animals of our eastern country. In it today are to be found the wild turkey and other game birds, deer, bear and smaller wild animals. It is full of trout streams, which presumably will be protected, with fishing in them permitted under suitable restrictions.

The National Park of the Great Smoky Mountains will serve a purpose which for many decades yet cannot be fully met by the greater parks of the West. It is reasonably adjacent to the great centers of population. Within 500 miles of it are most of the great cities and the more densely populated states. Probably 50,000,000 people reside within an easy automobile trip of the gateways to this reservation. While individual liberality, and the aid of the states of Tennessee and North Carolina, have been essential to secure ownership of the land, the United States Government has assumed responsibility for its care and maintenance. That will unquestionably mean the rapid construction of roads by which its most picturesque recesses may be visited. It is a fortunate thing for the people to the east of the Mississippi River that the long and devoted endeavors of the Smoky Mountains Conservation Association have thus finally been crowned with complete success.

### Random Ramblings

Having been told by Dr. Paul R. Heyl that the world weighs 6,000,000,000,000,000,000 tons, it is not surprising to have Dr. Miles Sherrill of Massachusetts Institute of Technology announce that there are 600 sextillion atoms in one gram.

The Harvard undergraduates are to take a poll on which presidential candidate they favor; but many will figure that the Crimson voters will be partial to Herbert Hoover, as his son has just graduated from the Harvard Business School.

Eggs of china have long been used to induce the American hen to increase her efforts, and now eggs from China are proving to her that she must do better. Imports of Chinese eggs are reported increasing.

One reason why it is necessary to hold Republican and Democratic national conventions in the United States this year is the fact that Col. Charles A. Lindbergh is less than thirty-five years of age.

It is stated that the average income of workers in the United States is a cent and a half a minute. So must we all improve each shining minute.

Probably no one will regret the noticeable slowing up of the turnover in France's Cabinet-making industry.

Strange as it may sound, the one who always keeps his word finds in the end that most everyone takes it.

It is a wise radio enthusiast who gets distance without letting distance get him.

Pointed paragraphs should never become dull.

### The Diary of a Political Pilgrim

FROM A LONDON CORRESPONDENT

IT NOW seems likely that Parliament will be called upon in the next few weeks to reconsider the decision it came to before Christmas to refuse approval to the alternative Prayer Book submitted to it by the lawfully constituted authority of the Church of England. No alterations of any real importance have since been made in the new Prayer Book by the bishops, clergy, or laity. They have decided to stand by their original decisions and to ask the House of Commons to change its attitude.

It is not possible to understand the issues involved in this question without going far back into history. The present form both of government and of doctrine in the Church of England is a compromise which dates back to the time of Queen Elizabeth. It was the natural middle course between the two extreme views then in conflict, and its moderation is shown by the fact that it has persisted unchanged and almost unchallenged for over 350 years.

The bishops, who were themselves divided between the two camps, were mainly set upon maintaining the unity of the church. Accordingly, with the assistance of the representatives of the clergy and of the laity they drew up the alternative Prayer Book, which removed many anachronisms from the old book and which, although a compromise on the crucial issue, they nevertheless hoped would be accepted by the great majority of both schools so that it could be enforced as against the extremists of both camps.

The crucial issue was that of reservation of the Sacrament. Was Holy Communion to be regarded as commemorative and symbolic only, as the Evangelicals held, or was it to be accepted as involving some element of the "miracle" of transubstantiation as the Anglo-Catholics held? The answer turned on whether reservation was to be allowed in private places outside the church for the use of the sick only, and whether the elements were to be reserved in a public way in the church for the adoration of the faithful.

The compromise, in brief, was that the Sacrament could be reserved in an ambry in the north wall of the sanctuary, but not on or behind the altar, and that it was to be for the use of the sick, but not to be exposed for adoration. The subsequent trouble arose because nobody can tell from this formula whether the Church of England believes in transubstantiation or not and because each of the two parties regards it as conceding the essential demand of its opponents. But the trouble itself was inevitable because the new Prayer Book is itself an attempt to find a via media between what are really two irreconcilable positions.

The compromise book, as readers will remember, was approved by the House of Lords but rejected by a majority of about thirty in the House of Commons. The first instinct of the House of Commons seems to have been to regard the Prayer Book as the domestic concern of the Church of England with which it ought not to interfere. But gradually it came to recognize that the true question it was being asked to decide was whether as representing the Nation it approved of the officially established church making a move in the direction of Rome, and on that issue it registered a clear negative.

There seems to be little doubt that on this point the House of Commons reflected the opinion of the people. The Nation is much less orthodox than it used to be, but it is not less Protestant. Its decision, however, has left the Church of England in a very difficult position. Is it to alter its doctrine to satisfy a Parliament composed of persons of many other creeds and some agnostics? Or is it to challenge another rebuff and to open the way to the immense subject of disestablishment by refusing to alter its compromise about reservation in the hopes that Parliament's second thoughts will be more favorable than its first?

Up to the present it has decided to refuse to admit the right of Parliament to prescribe in matters of doctrine and to stand by the reservation compromise. But the church itself is very divided on that compromise, which satisfies neither Anglo-Catholics nor Evangelicals. The next move rests with the House of Commons, and what it will do no one can tell, because the issue cuts across all political and geographical alignments.

### From the World's Great Capitals—Moscow

**M**OSCOW  
THE American Negro tenor, Roland Hayes, received a warm welcome when he gave his first concert in the large concert hall of the Moscow Conservatory. Not only was every available seat occupied, but in the audience one could recognize almost all the prominent figures of the Moscow musical world. Mr. Hayes rendered a balanced and varied program of Italian, German and Russian songs, ending with a group of Negro hymns, which were quite a novelty for a Moscow audience.

A Leningrad motion picture company has tried to make its contribution to the solution of the problem of the Russian waifs by taking on a number of these children and employing them in the preparation of films. At first there were considerable difficulties; it was almost impossible to introduce any discipline among the waifs, who refused to go through with the necessary actions and poses, and even threatened to break up the whole performance. But in the end the experiment proved quite successful; and a number of the children developed surprising capacity for mimicry and acting.

The Soviet policy of granting full cultural and administrative autonomy to each separate nationality in the Soviet Union, while simple in theory, is sometimes complicated in its practical workings. One of the main difficulties of its application lies in the tendency among the peoples who were formerly oppressed by the Tsarist régime to do a little oppressing on their own account as soon as they are given sovereign power within their own frontiers. It has been necessary at times to protect the Russian communities in Ukraine against the excessive zeal of Ukrainian administrators, and quite recently an investigating committee of the All-Union Soviet Executive Committee discovered that the Russian and Ukrainian settlers were undergoing difficult experiences in the Kazak Republic, a huge administrative unit of almost 3,000,000 square kilometers, stretching from the Caspian Sea to the borders of China. The wandering Kazaks, or Kirghis, who were pushed out of their best lands by Russian settlers in the past, have been leveling the scores by raiding the horses and cattle of the settlers and allowing their flocks to trample down the crops. The investigating committee recommended that the Russians, who are farmers, be put in separate agricultural societies from the Kirghis, who are mostly wandering tenders of sheep and cattle.

A new method of writing history is coming into vogue in present-day Russia and will probably become very general among the younger generation of historical writers. It finds special expression in two books which were recently published, describing the movements that centered around the anti-Bolshevik General Denikin and the guerrilla peasant leader Makhno. The authors altogether ignored the personalities of Denikin and Makhno and concentrated their attention largely on the economic factors of the situation. So Makhno's prolonged guerrilla activities are explained on the basis of how many rich and poor peasants there were in the region of his operation, how much agricultural machinery was sold there, and so forth. This very impersonal method, of course, coincides with the Communist conception of history.

The Soviet scenario writers, after specializing for a time in subjects drawn from revolutionary history and classical literature, are beginning to choose themes modeled on the everyday life of present-day Russia. Recent illustrations of this tendency are the productions "Pitfalls," which depicts the life of the factory workers, "Mill-race," a rather melodramatic story dealing with the peasants, and "On Rails," a film in which the railroad plays an important part. These Soviet "movies" are quite as much

designed to point a moral as to adorn a tale; their plots follow rather stereotyped lines. The hero is almost sure to be a worker or a poor peasant, devoted to the ideals of the Soviet régime; he is constantly thwarted and circumvented by knavish plotters in the form of private traders or perhaps dishonest persons who have gained an entrance into the Soviet service; but he always comes out triumphantly in the end, winning the girl who lends a romantic interest to the performance and most likely being elected president of the local Soviet in addition.

The Communist Party recently took a census of its members and "candidates," or applicants for membership on probation, which cast some light on their educational qualifications. It was shown that .8 per cent of the members and candidates possessed university education, while 7.9 per cent received high-school training and 62.8 per cent had elementary schooling. Also 26.1 per cent are self-educated while 2.4 per cent are illiterate. An illiterate Communist would scarcely be found in the larger centers; but in backward regions of the Union, such as Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan and Kirghizia, the percentage of illiteracy among Communists ranges from 20 to 25 per cent.

**Letters to The Christian Science Monitor**

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